Bombay Gazette.

ADVERTISER.

VOL. 37 WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1826. No. 1858.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow, the 12th Instant,

AN Invoice of Jewellery. consisting of Elegant Gold Seals, Watch Keys, Breast Pins.

A Case of Gentlemen's Superfine Black Hats.

Six Cases of Glass Ware consisting of Wine and Claret Glasses, Champaign and Jelly Ditto, Goblets and Tumblers, Butter Cups and Green India Shades.

A Case of Quilting Jean and Drill, cut Decanters, Hookah Bottoms, Liquor Frames, and a variety of other Articles.

AT ½ PAST 12 O'CLOCK,

Two Capital Saddle Horses belonging to a Gentleman leaving India.

Meadows Street, 11th Jan. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

On Commission,

An Elegant Pearl Necklace	Rs. 450
Gold Necklace, Bracelets & Earrings	200
Silver Tea Pot, Milk Pot and Sugar Bason	370
A New Ship Barometer	125
A neat gilt Breakfast Set	75

ALSO

Fulminating Powder for Detonating Fowling Pieces & Pistols per bottle Rs. 6

Meadows Street, 11th January 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

On Commission,

A NEAT

BAROUCHE

WITH SPARE WHEELS

AND A SET OF

HARNESS,

PRICE Rs. 1100.

Meadows Street, 11th January 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

On Commission,

A NEAT

CALCUTTA BUILT

BUGGY,

PRICE Rs. 1000.

Meadows Street, 11th Jan. 1826.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction this day Wednesday the 11th. Instant.

An Invoice of Detonating Guns by Jackson (formerly Foreman to Joseph Manton.) And to close an account, several Chinese Figures, Bronzed Toys, and Paintings.

Bombay, 11th January 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY the 23d Instant,

AT GROVE HOUSE, MAZAGON,

Household Furniture, &c. &c.

THE Property of a Family breaking up Establishment, consisting of Blackwood Tables, Chairs, Couches, Clothes Presses, Bookcases, Sideboards, large and small Bedsteads with Matrass complete, an upright Patent Oblique Pianoforte, by J. Watlen, an Eight day Clock, by James McCabe, Globe Lamps, double and single Wallshades, Candlesticks, with Shades, a Gun, Glass, Queen's and China Wares.

At one o'Clock precisely will be put up, if not previously disposed of by Private Sale an Europe built Barouche with two Pairs of fast trotting Chesnut Horses, with a set of Plated Mounted Harness.

Bombay 11th, January 1826.

To be Sold

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Thursday the 26th January,

THE Few Hhds. that remain of Stein and Sim's PALE ALE imported per CERES, so highly and generally approved of, and which will be warranted sound.

The Sale will take place at the Godowns immediately behind the Bombay Education Society's School, at 11 o'clock.

Bombay, 11th Jan. 1826.

EDINBURGH ALE,

THE Undersigned have received by the Triumph, a few Hhds. of Fine "PALE EDINBURGH ALE," properly prepared for keeping in this Country, being, as to this, and its Colour highly recommended by the Brewers which they will sell at their Godowns, Hummum Street, at 100 Rupees per Hhd.

ADAM SKINNER & CO.

BOMBAY,
11th January 1826.

For Sale

AT THE GODOWNS

OF

MESSRS. PRINSEP AND CO.

THE following WINE and LIQUORS from Messrs. HARPER and BELL,

Sherry in Butts, XXX..... Rs.	950
Ditto XX.....	850
Ditto in bottle per Dozen.....	20
Ditto in Ditto Ditto XXX.....	22
Rumshrub per Dozen Pints.....	20
Cherry Brandy.....	26

Also from Messrs. E. Buller and Son

Superior old Sherry in butts..Rs.	700
Half Ditto.....	350
Ditto in bottle.....	20
Serceal in Q. Casks.....	300
Ditto in Pints per Dozen.....	20

Champaign of very superior quality imported by one of the last arrivals.

White.....	65
Pink.....	70
Burgundy per Dozen.....	50

Bombay, 11th January 1826.

FIRST

Calcutta Lottery.

of 1826.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are on Sale at the office of Messrs. PRINSEP & Co. at Rs. 110 each.

Bombay, 11th January, 1826.

FIRST

Calcutta Lottery

OF 1826.

TICKETS in the above LOTTERY are on Sale at the Office of Messrs. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH AND CO. at Rs. 110 each.

The drawing commences this day.

Bombay, 2nd January 1826.

Passage to England,

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

TRIUMPH.

OF 600 TONS,

Captain THOMAS GREEN,

HAS Elegant accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon and will Sail for London on the 15th

February, touching at the Cape of Good Hope. Plans of her Cabins may be seen and further particulars known on application to Captain GREEN, at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART and CO.

Bombay, 11th Jan. 1826.

Passage to London,

THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP

LONACH,

OF 500 TONS BURTHEN,

W. H. Driscoll

COMMANDER.

WILL Sail for London on the 7th proximo.

This Ship has elegant accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. For particulars apply to the COMMANDER at the Office of Messrs. WM. NICOL and Co.

Bombay, 11th Jan. 1826.

For Freight & Passage,

TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE

WINDSOR CASTLE,

BURTHEN 600 TONS,

Captain Heathorn,

THIS Vessel has very good accommodations for Passengers and may be expected here from Calcutta in all this month. For further particulars apply at the office of Messrs. PRINSEP and Co. where plans of her accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 11th Jan. 1826.

For Sale

AT THE

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 11th Jan. 1826.

Advertisement.

In the Goods of SHAIK EBRAIM, SHAIK ADAM *late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant deceased.*

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration in the above Goods may be granted to MALICKJEE EBRAIMJEE and SHAIK DAWOOD ABDUL GUFFOOR of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants as Creditors of the said deceased. All persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 10th day of January 1826.

EDW. C. MORGAN,

PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર *

શ્રી મુમબઇ વાલો મુશલમાંન મરનાર ઇલરાહીમ શેખ આદેમ ની માલમતા બાબત *

ઈ ઉપર કહેલી આશકેમાંમતનું અખતીઆર નામુ લેવા શાકું ઈ મરનારનાં માંગનારા ઓ શ્રી મુમબઇ વાલો મુશલમાંન નામે મલેકજી ઇબરાહીમજી તથા શેખ દાઉદ અબદુલ ગફુર ઈ ચણી ઓઈ શ્રી મુમબઇની શ્રપરીમ કોરટ આવ જુડીકેટર માં અરજ કીધી છેને અમુને મલે ઈ વાશતે શરવે લોકો કેનાં વાબશતા હોઈ તેનાંવોને જાહેર થાઈ *

તા ૧૦ મી જાંનેવારી ૧૮૨૬

ઈડવરડ શી મારગીન

કોરટનો વકીલ *

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT WASSOODEW RAGOONATHJEE Purvoe, has Sold and disposed of his Oart or Plantation of Cocoanuts and other Trees, situated at Geergow, called BORBHAT near the Kadawady, of half Wheel or thereabout; any Person or Persons having any Claim or Demand on the said Oart are hereby requested to make the same known to RAGOBA WITTULSETT living at Bombay without the Fort Walls at Pallow, in the Oart of the late MADOWSETT SEWSUNKERSETT deceased within 14 days or else he will be precluded therein. Dated 11th January 1826.

જાહેર ખબર *

ખબર હીમાંથી આપીયજે પરભુ વાશોદેવ રઘુનાથજી ઈ ચણી ઈ પોતાની માલકાડની તથા બીજં લકાડોની વાડી ૧ નાં મે બારલાટ શ્રી ગીરગાંમ મધે કાડે વારીઆગલ આશરે રેશ્ત રચ્યાનીછે ઈ વાડી વેચી લાખી છે * ઈ વાડી ઉપર હરેક લોક અથવા લોકોનો દાવો અથવા લેણું હેતો આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદત મો રાગોબા વીઠલ શેઠ ને જાહેર કરે ઈ ચણીનું ઠેકાંણું બાહાર કોટ પાલવા ઉપર મરના ર માધવશેઠ શીવશંકર શેઠની વાડીમોછે ઈ મુદત ઉપરાંત હો ઇ દાવો કરશેતો તેનો દાવો રદ અને બાતલથાશે *

તા ૧૧ મી જાંનેવારી ૧૮૨૬

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Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 37. Wednesday, 11th January, 1826. No. 1858.

General Orders.

Bombay Castle, 31st December 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 400 of 1825.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and alterations consequent on the lamented death of Lieutenant Colonel F. F. Staunton, C. B. which took place on 25th June last.

Infantry.

Senior Major N. C. Maw, to be Lieut. Colonel vice F. F. Staunton, deceased,—Date of rank 26th June 1825.

1st European Regiment.

Senior Captain James Elder, to be Major vice Maw promoted, 28th June 1825.

Adjustment of Rank.

Captain John Watts, to take rank vice Elder, promoted,—26th June 1825.

Promotion.

Lieut. Charles Walter, to be Capt. vice Taylor placed on the Pension List,—Date of rank 8d December 1825.

N. B. Lieut. A. Ore to be brought on the effective strength vice Watts promoted.

Supernumerary Lieut. Thomas Tapp, to be brought on the effective strength vice Walter promoted.

Bombay Castle, 1st January 1826.

No. 1 of 1826.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that an institution be formed at the Presidency for the instruction of Natives in Medicine, and that it be called the Native Medical School.

2d. The Object of the institution will be, to educate Native Doctors for the Civil and Military Branches of the Service.

3d. The institution is to be placed under the management and direction of a Medical Officer, to be denominated the Superintendent of the Native Medical School.

4th. The Class composing this School shall not in the first instance consist of less than 20 Students, vacancies are to be filled up as they occur.

5th. No person is to be admitted as Student who is not at the time of his application capable of reading and Writing the Guzerat, Mahratta or Hisdoostanee Language. The age for admission will be hereafter prescribed.

6th. Hindoos Mussulmans, &c. to be equally eligible, with the sole condition that they be persons of respectable Cast and characters, and willing cheerfully to perform all the duties of their calling.

7th. The Sons of Native Doctors already in the Service to have the preference, provided Father and Son be of good Birth and Character.

8th. The Students are to be regularly enlisted as Soldiers from the time of their Admission, they are to be supported at the expense of Government, when duly qualified to obtain Certificates from the Medical Board, are to succeed on the occurrence of Vacancies in the Army or Civil Department. Their period of Enlisted Service will be 15 years from the time of leaving the Institution as Native Doctors unless prevented serving so long by disability, proved before a Medical Committee, and certified accordingly. After a Service of 15 years they may demand their discharge in time of Peace.

9th. The duties of the Superintendent will embrace the whole establishment. He is to direct the studies, practical pursuits, and general conduct of the student, to prepare manuals of the most necessary and intelligible parts of Medical Science of their use in the Native languages, to give demonstrations and deliver courses of Lectures to them on these subjects, and generally to take every available means of imparting to them a practical acquaintance with the diseases of most frequent occurrence in India, the remedies best suited to their cure, and the proper mode of applying those remedies.

10th. Besides these, his special duties of instructing the students in the Elementary Branches of Medical Knowledge, and of Superintending their practical education, the Superintendent will conduct all the general details of the Institution, all Correspondence with the Medical Board connected with the first appointment of the students, their ordinary conduct, and their promotion when duly qualified.

11th. The whole Establishment to be placed under the immediate control and Superintendence of the Medical Board, and all Correspondence regarding the nomination of the students, and the appointment of Native Doctors to pass immediately through their Office.

12th. The Superintendent will be entirely subject to Orders of the Board in every thing relating to the welfare of the Institution, and its students, and he is to be guided by their advice, and instructions, in all cases of difficulty or circumstances of emergency.

13th. The Superintending Surgeons of Divisions will correspond with the Civil and Military Medical Staff within their respective circles and with the Medical Board on all matters relating to the appointment of Pupils & provision of Native Doctors, they will recommend Candidates, and make application for substitutes on the occurrence of vacancies among the Native Doctors within their Divisions.

14th. In recommending candidates for the Institution, Superintending Surgeons will be especially careful that the individuals so recommended be persons of unexceptionable cast and character, steady habits and good capacity, and that there be nothing attaching to them likely to disqualify them from reputably filling the situations to which they look forward.

15th. Each recommendation is to be accompanied with a descriptive roll notifying the name and persuasion, with the cast of Hindoo, and tribe of Mussulman, and age of the candidates, the occupation of his father, and other essential particulars, together with a certificate that the Individual recommended can read, write and appears intelligent.

16th. The candidates thus recommended will be attached as students to the Establishment as vacancies occur, agreeably to seniority, and on the occurrence of such vacancy intimation will be give by the Secy. to the Medl. Board, to the Superintg. Surgeon at whose recommendation the senior candidates may have been placed on the list, in order to the latter, if at an out station, being sent without delay to the Presidency.

17th. On reaching the Presidency the Students will report themselves to the Secy. to the Medical Board, and after being enrolled by the Secy. on a list kept for that purpose, will be directed by him to join the Institution and place themselves under the superintendent.

18th. The students to be severally attached to the Presidency, European and Native General Hospitals, and to the Hon'ble Company's Regiments stationed at the Presidency, whether Native or European, for the purpose of acquiring a practical knowledge of Pharmacy, Surgery and Physic.

19th. The distribution of the Students in the different Hospitals and Establishments, is to take place at the suggestion of the Superintendent, under the Orders of the Medical Board, without which, no charge of situation or alteration is to be effected.

20th. The Students are to be subject to Military Law, and to the Orders of the Superior Officer of the institutions to which they are attached, in like manner with any part of the regular Establishment of those Institution.

21st. The students attached to European Hospitals will be placed particularly under the apothecaries respectively belonging to those Hospitals, to attend the Hospital wards and Dispensary, and to assist in dressing the patients, in preparing and administering Medicines, and in the ordinary duties of the Establishment.

22d. The Medical staff of the different Hospitals are authorized to admonish and reprimand the students attached to their respective Establishments when necessary, and in case of serious offence are directed to communicate with the Superintendent, and in conjunction with him to report the circumstance to the officiating Superintending Surgeon, who will refer the matter to the Medical Board should he think fit.

23d It will be at all times in the power of the Medical Board, at the recommendation of the Superintendent, to discharge any individual student on being satisfied that from dulness, negligence or misconduct, he is not likely to profit by the Superintendent's instructions, or to become properly qualified for the exercise of the duties for which he is designed.

24th. With a view to enable the Superintendent properly to direct the Education of his pupils, he is to be considered as authorized to attend the wards, and to have free access to the cases in the Hospitals to which the pupils are attached, but this privilege is not to be understood as permitting him in any way to interfere with the ordinary discharge of the duties of the Hospital or the treatment of the patients.

25th. The students will be allowed to absent themselves from the Hospital at all times when required to attend upon the Superintendent.

26th. Whenever the Superintendent shall be satisfied that the student has acquired theoretical and practical knowledge sufficient to qualify him to enter on the practice of medicine, he will certify the same, and hand up the name of the individual to the Medical Board, who, should they concur with him in opinion, will grant a certificate of qualification to the student, and appoint him to the situation of a Native Doctor on the occurrence of a vacancy.

27th. During the whole time of his Education each student will be supported at the public expense, for which purpose the sum of Rs. 8 per mensem. Rs. eight per mensem will be al-

lowed to him, this sum being deemed fully sufficient for his clothing and maintenance. The allowance to commence from the date on which the pupil reports himself to the Secretary to the Medical Board.

28TH. The pay of the students to be drawn in a monthly abstract by the Superintendent.

29TH. With the view of attaching the Native Doctors on the new Establishment to the service, Pensions shall be granted to such as from wounds received in the service or disorders contracted, and arising out of their immediate duties shall be no longer fit to serve, their inability being duly ascertained by an examination before a Committee, and subsequently by the Medical Board.

30TH. A service of not less than seven years will entitle a native Doctor to an Invalid Pen-
Rs. 7 per mens. sion of seven Rupees per mensem,
and a service of from seven to
Rs. 10 per. mens. fifteen years to ten Rupees per mensem, provided he be invalided under the above mentioned circumstances of wounds, &c. in either case but not otherwise.

31ST. At the expiration of fifteen years a native Doctor will be entitled, if Invalided under ordinary circumstances of inability to perform his duties,
Rs. 15 per mens. to the pensioning provision of
fifteen Rupees per mensem which
Rs. 20. after a service of twenty two years will be encreased to twenty Rupees after a service of thirty years Native Doctors will be entitled to retire on their full pay.

32D. The above regulation in regard to pensions is to be applicable to all those 1st Native assistants at present in the army, and who may be henceforth promoted provided they have undergone a regular apprenticeship.

33D. Native Doctors in the Military branch of the service shall not be dismissed except on the sentence of a Court martial, to be approved of by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and those attached to the civil department shall not be discharged unless with the previous sanction of the Medical Board, who will send up their recommendation accompanied by the necessary documents for the final decision of government.

34TH. All Native Doctors educated at the institution and attached to Civil stations are liable to serve with the army when so ordered by Government or by the Commander in Chief when His Excellency may happen to be in the field, when the same advantages in every respect will be extended to them as to Native Doctors attached to Regiments.

35TH. The orders now issued are in nowise to affect the Native Doctors at present in the service with the exception of those who being under twenty two years may apply for transfer to the institution.

36TH. The salary of the superintendent is fixed at Bombay Rupees five hundred per mensem with an Establishment of three Moonshees to assist in reading and translating in the different
Rs. 40. languages at Rupees forty each and
Rs. 6. two Peons at Rupees six each.

37TH. The supplies of stationery necessary for the Establishment are to be Indented for by the Superintendent in the Government stores in the usual manner.

38TH. Contingent Bills for all expenses surplus to the above are to be submitted to Government in the Military Department through the Medical Board.

39TH. The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon J. Maclennan, to the office of Superintendent of the Native Medical School.

Bombay Castle, 2d Jan. 1826.

No. 2 of 1826.—The Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased in the Judicial Department, to appoint Ensign Gilberne, of the 23d Regiment, N. I. to Command the Local Corps in Candeish, vice Lieut. Majoribanks, deceased.

No. 3 of 1826.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, in the Political Department, to appoint Surgeon J. Bird, to the situation of Residency Surgeon at Sattara.

No. 4 of 1826.—His Majesty's 67th Regiment having embarked on board the Transports named in the margin for the purpose of proceeding to Calcutta, is to be considered transferred to the Bengal Establishment from the 1st Instant,

Upton Castle, Caledonia, Milford,

In notifying the transfer of this Regiment to another Establishment, the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in expressing his entire approbation of its conduct, since its first arrival within the Territories of this Presidency by the overland route from Bengal in 1818. The readiness and alacrity with which the Officers and men have embarked for a distant destination when in daily expectation of receiving orders to return to Europe after a period of 20 years service in this country, give them an additional claim on the favorable consideration of Government.

Bombay Castle, 3d January, 1826.

No. 5 of 1826.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm an order by the Officer in Command in Candeish, dated the 11th ultimo, appointing Captain Liddell of the 11th Regiment N. I. to take charge of the department of Executive Engineer until the arrival of Lieutenant Harris.

Bombay Castle, 3d January, 1826.

No. 6 of 1826.—The following Medical appointments are sanctioned by the Honorable the Governor in Council viz. Assistant Surgeon W. Erskine to be Civil Surgeon in Kattywar.

Assistant Surgeon Kane do. do. at Sholapore.

Assistant Surgeon H. Johnstone do. do. at Bussora.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

EXCHANGE.

On London. 6 mon's. 1 | 10*d.* to 1 | 11*d.*
Calcutta. 90 Days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras..30 .. do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH JANUARY, 1826.

On Sunday the Triumph Capt. Green arrived from London the 22d July; consequently has not brought later intelligence than that we had before known.

PASSENGERS.—Colonel Turner, Major Pedlar, Capt. James, Capt Henderson, Capt. Hodges, Capt. Wilkinson, Capt. Robertson, Capt. Miller, Lieut. Coggan, Mr. Morris, Mr. Robertson, Mrs. James, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Coggan, Miss Maillard, one Servant.

It was stated in the Courier, that the plan of attack at Bhurtpore having been decided on, the batteries were to have opened on the 23d, but probably our Cotemporary's correspondent, has mistaken the nature of the operation; as by a letter we have received it appears, *that* day was fixed on for breaking groud; which in military language, as regards a siege means, beginning to open the trenches. This we are the more inclined to believe correct, from the great difficulty which has been experienced in reconnoitring: but even had it been otherwise, when we consider the deliberations requisite to form the plan, the extensive works to be completed before the batteries could open, and that only thirteen days had elapsed, between the arrival of our troops and the 23d, the former statement does not appear to be within the range of possibility.

Major Wm. Fraser of Skinners Horse received a wound during the skirmishing on the tenth; but we are happy to hear it was not of a dangerous nature.

With all the kindly feelings of philanthropy, our brother Courier laments the gloom which shades our island, but forgets while mourning the absence of mirth, he courts the reign of melancholy; and as though the sable dame possessed his very soul, draws the magic circle to raise gaunt spectres of past misfortunes, and tells us of more to come. In days of yore, when melancholy cast her sombre influence over Abdera, Democritus grieved, but 'twas in solitude, & he laughed in public that cheerfulness might return—He dissected divers four-footted animals to ascertain the seat of this *atra bilis*, but as he might, with nearly equal success, have cut up an orange to discover the secret, we would recommend our brother to make his researches amongst the lordly race of bipeds, and having observed the nature of this formidable disease, he might then prescribe with good effect. Some of the ancients were rather severe in their practice, and perhaps it would not be generally approved in the present day; particularly in cases of melancholy arising from love, for which the famed *Gordonius* advises the patient to be *soundly whipped;* while the *Theban Crates,* recommends a *halter.*

Our Cotemporary accuses us of having neglected in our summary of events; one of the most important that ever occurred; and from which such numerous and extraordinary benefits are expected, that it would be equally difficult to enumerate them, as to form an idea of the revolution they are likely to produce in mundane affairs; but we are by no means conscious of deserving the reproach, for although the noble science to which he alludes, has lately attracted much interest in the city of palaces, it was by no means so tardy in its progress as to have given 1825 the honour of its introducton; but had long before shed its luminous influence over the greater part of Hindoostan. This accusation must consequently have arisen from a depression in his bump of recollection.

We admit that Craniology may be somewhat analogous to the Masonic art, to wit, in the admeasurement of solids; but masonry has considerably the ad-

vantage, in being able to turn every block to good account, while the Craniologist stretches his callipers over many a one, possessed of neither strength nor beauty for corinthian capitals or caryatides, and too soft for a foundation, or the paving of a gutter.

We have much pleasure in giving place to the following correspondence.

To THOMAS GREEN ESQ.

Commanding the Ship Triumph.

DEAR SIR,

Before leaving the "Triumph" we beg to express to you the strong sense we entertain of the assiduous and unremitting attention, to our accommodation and Comfort which we have experienced from you during the Course of our voyage to Bombay; and as a token of the feelings of gratitude and esteem to which our late intercourse has given rise, we request you will do us the favor to accept a piece of plate of one hundred pounds value, to be purchased and presented to you in England.

We remain
Dear Sir,
Your very Sincere and faithful Servants,
WM. TURNER, Lieut. Col. 1st Regt Lt. Cy.
P. W. PEDLAR, Major N. A. H.
C. B. JAMES, Capt. 3d N. I.
M. JAMES,
W. HAMILTON, Madras Cy.
W. MILLER, Capt. Artillery.
K. S. MILLER,
H. WM. HODGES, Capt. M. N. I.
R. COGAN, Lieut. Bombay MARINE.
C. COGAN,
E. MILLARD,
WM. HENDERSON, Capt 2d Bombay Regt.
THOS. WILKINSON, Bengal Cavalry.
WM. D. ROBERTSON, Capt. 8th B. N. I.
W. J. MORRIS, Cadet N I.

SHIP TRIUMPH,
OFF BOMBAY HARBOUR,
Jan. 9th 1826.

TO LIEUT COL. WM. TURNER,
MY DEAR COLONEL.

It is with feelings of the greatest satisfaction, I acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you and the ladies and gentlemen, I have had the honor of bringing to Bombay in the Triumph: conveying in so flattering a manner, your approbation of my conduct. The concord and unanimity which has existed amongst us, is attributable to your own urbanity and gentlemanly feeling: and I shall often look back with pleasure at the happy days I have passed in your society.

With every wish for your health and happiness.

Believe me
My Dear Colonel,
Faithfully and Truly Yours,
E. I. S. TRIUMPH THOMAS GREEN.
BOMBAY HARBOUR,
Jan. 9th 1826.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.---Capt. Laurie, Artillery.
Lieut. Strong, 1st B. E. Regt.
Lieut. G. Hamond, 50th M. N. I.
Ensign B. W. Gautier, 23d Regt.
Capt. Hart. A. Qr Mr. Genl.
Lieut. G. Thomson, 19th Regt.
Ensign J. Holland, 21st Regt. N. I.
Capt. Robertson, 8th Regt. N. I.
Capt. Miller, Artillery.
Lieut. John Fawcett.
Lieut. Col. Wm. Turner, 1st Regt. Cy.
Capt. Robt. Pouget, Engineers.
Lieut. H. Hart, 6th Regt. N. I.
Capt. H. W. Hodges, 34th Regt. M. N. I.
Capt. Chas. B. James, 3d Regt B. N. I.
Capt. Wm. Henderson, 2d B. E. Regt.
Cadet Wm. Morris.
Lieut. R. Lewis H. M. 4th Drs.
Lt. H. Fawcett 1st Cavelry
Major. J. W. Aitchison Dy. Adj. Genl.
Capt. W. Hamilton, 4th M. Cy.
DEPARTURES.--Ensign D. C. Graham, 19th Rt.
Lieut Col. Delamotte, 3d Cy.
Lieut. Sinclair, Artillery.
Lieut. Philipps, M B.
Lieut. J. T. Leslie, 3d Troop H. Arty.
Lieut Outram, Engineers.
Lieut. W. Wilkie, 15th Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—January, 4th, Ship Good Success, Wm. Poynton, Commander, from China 22d October, touched at Singapore.

Ditto, Ship Arjuna, Syfull Allen, Nacqudah, from Cochin, 3d December.

5th, The H. C. Surveying Ship Discovery, Lieut. G. B. Brucks, Commr. from Calcutta, 15th November, Mangalore 23d Dec.

Ditto, Ship Ann, Wm. Allen, Commr, from China 18th Oct. Singapore 7th November

Ditto, Schooner Two Cousins, A. Lequette, Commander, from Mauritius.

6th, Ship Cornwallis, D. Hardie, Commander, from China 22d October, touched at Singapore, Malacca and Tellicherry.

7th, French Ship Le Clarissa, P. Partarieu, Commander, from Bordeaux 18th April.

Ditto, The H. C. Cruizer Prince of Wales, Capt, W. S. Collinson, Commander, from Penang 9th December 1825.

8th, Brig Kaikusroo, Cawasjee, Syrang, from Surat.

9th, Ship Triumph, (Free Trader,) Thos. Green, Commander, from London 22d July, Cape November 1st.

10th Portuguese Brig Cagador, J. A. de Silva, Commander, from Macao 16th November, Singapore 2d December, Goa 6th January.

Passenger per Good Success.— Mrs. W. Poynton.

Per Discovery.---Mrs. Grice, Miss Arnott, Miss Grice, Lt. Guy. H. C. M. Lt. Strong B. E. Rt,

Per Ship Cornwallis.—Mrs. Colbrook, T. Warden, Esq. 7 men, 3 Women and 3 Children belonging to H. M. 20th Regt.

Per Ship Triumph.—Lieut. Col. Turner, Major Pedlar, Capt. C. B. James, Capt. Henderson, Capt. Miller, Captain Hodges, Capt. Robertson, Capt. Hamilton, Capt. Wilkinson, Lieut. Cogan, Mr. Morris, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. James, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Cogan, Miss Maillard.

Per Brig Caçador.---Mr. D. Noronha.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 3d, Ship Milford, Thomas J. Jackson, Commr. to Calcutta.

Do. Ship Caledonia, T. H. Johnston, Commr. to Bengal.

5th, Ship Cumbrian, John Clarkson, Commr. to London.

8th, Brig Alacrity, (Free Trader) George Findlay Commr. to Tellicherry and London.

Do. Ship Sarah, (Free Trader) Wm. Tucker, Commander, to London.

Passengers by Milford.—5 Officers 67th Regt. Mrs. Snow, Capt. Parlby and 188 Europeans rank and file, 24 Women.

Do. by Caledonia.---Capt. Cockerell, Capt. Vaughan, Lt. Thomson, Lt. Robinson, Lt. Bunnan, Lt. Robbison, Ensign Deverell, Dr. Cumming.

Ditto by Cumbrian.—Mrs. Flower and Child, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Jeffreys and Child, Major and Mrs. Sprig & Child, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd & 2 Children, Mrs. Tate, and 3 Children, Mrs. Richards, Miss Gilder, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Bell, Capt, Tanner and Child, Capt. Mantell, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Fallon.

Do. by Sarah.—Mrs. Burrowes, Capt. Thomas Riddock, Capt. Jackson, Queen's Royal, Lt. Wilkie, Bombay Cavalry, Lt. Flint M. Cy. Lt. Radcliffe H. M. 6th Regt. Lt. Browne, B. N. I. Children, Misses Eliza Egan, Charlotte Egan, Sarah Jane Browne, Maria Browne.

Masters S. Freeman, E. Freeman, J. Burrowes.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Lonach for London;
Good Success for China,

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.---Dec. 14th Ship Isabella Robertson, E. Oakes, from Penang 26th November.

15th Ship Portsea, J. T. Lamb, from China 19th October and Singapore 9th Nov.

Do. American Ship New England, Charles Hunt, from Philadelphia 24th May, Gibralter 1st and Madeira 10th August.

16th Ship Mellikul Bahar, C. C. Clarke, from China 2d Oct. and Singapore 9th Nov.

Do. Ship Heroine, Charles Bell, from Rangoon 18th Nov.

17th Ship Felicitas, P. Campbell. from Rangoon 18th Nov.

18th Ship Eleanor, C. Tabor, from Batavia 30th Oct. Singapore 10th Nov. Malacca 17th ditto, Penang 3d Dec.

19th Ship Lady Nugent, C. P. Coppin, from Cape of Good Hope 28th Sept.

Do. Lady of the Lake, H. J. Vardon, from Chittagong 9th Dec.

Passengers per Isabella Robertson, from Penang.---J. Pattullo, Esq. Civil Service; Thomas Barnes, Esq. ditto; W. Dorin Esq. and Mrs. M. Owen.

Per Portsea from Singapore.---J. Crawford Esq. Resident; and Lieutenant A Campbell, of the Artillery.

Per American Ship New England from Philadelphia.---Mr. James Holmes, Supercargo.

Per Mellikul Bahar, from China.---Mr. Cliff.

From Singapore.---J. Templar, Esq. and S. Garling, Esq. of the Civil Service.

Per Heroine from Rangoon.---Lieutenant McQueen and Mr. R. Clarke.

Per Felicitas, from Rangoon.---Mrs. Campbell; Mr. Oliver, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Army.

Per Lady of the Lake.---Messrs. E. D. Frame, Thomas Culf, and George Culf.

DEPARTURES.---Dec. 15th French Ship Harmonie, M. Auverney, for Bordeaux.

Do. French Brig Suzanne, P. Desse, for Bordeaux.

Do. Arab Ship Rohamany, Syed Ben Sultan, for Bushire.

17th Ship Royal George, W. Reynolds, for London.

Do. Ship John Taylor, G. Atkinson, for Liverpool.

Do. Bark George, J. Poulson, for Rangoon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.---December 19th, Ship Zenobia Captain D. Wilson, from Rangoon 10th Dec.

20th, H. M. Ship Tamar, Captain J. J. G. Bremer, from Penang 9th December.

21st, Ship Indian Oak, Captain J. Reid, from Rangoon 8th December.

24th, Ship Pascoa, Captain H. Carthre, from Rangoon 15th November.

Do. Ship Earl Kellie, Captain R. Edwards, from Rangoon 15th November.

Do. Ship Hibernia, Captain R. Gillies, from Rangoon 15th November.

DEPARTURE.—December 24th, H. M. Ship Tamar, Captain J. J. G. Bremer, C. B. for Rangoon.

Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

Births.---At Poona, on the 27th Dec. the Lady of Major Hardy, H. Artillery, of a Son.

At Poonah, on the 29th December 1825, the Lady of Charles Ducat Esq. M. D. Civil Surgeon, of a Son.

Deaths.---At Shigaum, near Darwar, on the 18th Dec. John Fowler Hull Esq. of Uxbridge, Middlesex, aged 26

At Kawlapoor, on the 26th ultimo, of cholera, Qarter Master Serjeant Joseph August of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, in the 43d year of his age, greatly and deservedly regretted by all who knew him.

On the afternoon of the 2d instant, at Byculiah, Lieutenant Colonel John Ford C. B. of the Native Infantry on the Madras Establishment.

By the more intimate circle of an extensive acquaintance, to whom the many excellent qualities of the deceased were better known, and of whose bounteous hospitality they had so often partaken, his premature loss will be long and sincerely regretted; while the honorable badge which had been pre-awarded him by his sovereign from his first attaining the rank of field officer, must ever mark the estimation in which his public services were held by the distinguished authorities, both in the field and cabinet, under whom he had so long served.

Calcutta.

Marriage.---At Calcutta, on the 15th Dec. at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Thomason, Captain Robert Thornhill, of the David Scott, to Miss Charlotte Eliza Adams.

Births.---At Collingah, Calcutta, on the 8th Dec. Mrs. C. Kerr. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 11th Dec. Mrs. Isabella Teyen, of a Still-born Child.

At Calcutta, on Friday, the 16th Dec. at the house of her sister, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs Ann Watson, wife of Mr. John Watson, junior, of a son and heir.

Deaths.---On board H. M. Ship Alligator, off Rangoon, on Monday, 7th November, Capt. Thomas Alexander, R. N. commanding the Flotilla in the River Irrawaddy and Capt. of H. M. Ship Alligator.

At Arrakan, on the morning of the 2d Dec. after an illness of sixteen days, Capt. John James Grindley, of H. M. 54th Regiment.

At Chittagong, on the 6th December, Julia, the daughter of Captain James, 2d Granadier Battalion, aged 2 years and 9 months; and on the 8th December, Caroline, also the infant daughter of Captain James, aged 1 year and 3 months.

At Fulah Roach, on board the *Lady Campbell*, on the 11th December, Lieutenant and Adjutant McCarthy, H. M. 47th Regiment, who met with his death by a fall from one of the upper cabin ports, leaving a disconsolate widow and child to bemoan his irreparable loss.

At Chandernagore, on the 5th Dec. the infant Daughter of Mr. J. Auger.

At Allipore on the 10th Dec. Amelia, youngest Daughter of the late Mr. J. Harrison, aged 9 years and 10 months.

At Boitaconnah. Calcutta, on the 13th Dec. Miss Mary Susan Gomes, the Daughter of Mr. D. Gomes, of the Judicial Department, aged 3 years, 7 months and 14 days.

At Calcutta, on the 14th Dec. William Jackson, Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 4 years.

Madras.

Marriages.---At Bellary, on the 9th Dec. by the Revd. P. Stewart, Military Chaplain of that Station, Mr. Robert Reid, Colour and Pay Serjeant, H. M. 46th Regt. to Mrs. H. Merrin, relict of the late Sub-Conductor Merrin, of the Ordnance Department.

On the 19th Dec. by the Revd. R. W. Moorsom, B. A. in St. George's Church, Captain R. S. Wilson, Fort Adjutant of Fort George, to Catherine Alicia, fourth Daughter of John Ewart Esq.

Births.---At Ongole, on the 15th Dec. Mrs. P. A. Vanderput, of a Daughter.

On Friday, the 16th Dec. the Lady of W. S. Binny, Esq. of a Son.

At Palamcottah, on the 20th instant, by the Revd. J. Hutchinson, L. L. D. Ensign L. E. Duval, 27th Regiment N. I. to Miss J. A. Lutter.

At Pulicat, by the Revd. Mr. Irion, the Revd. Mr. Winclair, to Miss Caroline Obdam, Daughter of M. Obdam, Esq. late Resident of that Station.

Deaths.---At Prome, on the 17th of October last, Lieut. Charles James Whitlock, aged 23 years.

At St. Thomé on the 28th Nov. Lucretia, infant Daughter of Mr. J. H. Williamson, aged 1 year, 1 month and 27 days.

At Secunderabad, on the 1st Dec. aged 37 years, Sergeant Major Dunfield, of the 2d Bat. Artillery.

At Ongole, on the 15th Dec. M. Stapleton, Son of the late William Stapleton, aged 3 years and 6th months.

At Wallajahbad, on the 16th Dec. aged 21 days, John Anthony Light, the infant Son of Lieut. George Brady, 33d Regiment N. I.

At Madras, on the 16th Dec. Maria, the infant Daughter of Mr. Thomas Hughes, aged 8 months and 8 days.

At Royapooram, on the 18th Dec. Harriet Lydia, the Daughter of the Revd. John Kindlinger, aged 6 days.

CALCUTTA.

Bengal Hurkaru, Dec. 19.

The *Earl Kellie* touched at the Little Andaman Island for water, which she found difficul to procure on account of the Natives who attacked them on landing: three men of H. M. 45th Regiment, were severely wounded with arrows, and a great number of the Natives killed before they could approach the tanks.

Under the head of foreign news is stated the circumstance of the *Diana*, Steam Vessel, having grounded near Prome. The *John Bull* of Saturday, alludes to a report of her being lost—but we imagine that the accident referred to is what gave rise to it, and it will be seen she was got off again.

The *Enterprize*, Steam Vessel, has been purchased by Government for £40,000, and will proceed to Rangoon shortly. Captain J. H. Johnston, we understand, remains in command.

The Govt. Gaz. Dec. 22, 1825.

MADRAS.

Madras Govt. Gazette, Dec. 27.

One of the private accounts states, that a Stockade up the River from Prome had been carried by our brave Tars, under Captain Dawson, who we regret to find was killed—Captain D. was in command of H. M. S. *Arachne*.

We have been favored with the following *Heads* of *Intelligence* from *Prome*—up to the 7th December at which time our Correspondent left that place.

On the 2d instant *Brigadier General Cotton* moved inland with H. M.'s 41st Regt. and the 18th Regt. N. I. with guns and adequate equipments—Sir *A. Campbell* at the same time with a much stronger detachment marched near the banks of the River and both divisions proceeded in a Northerly direction from Prome. *General Cotton* was fortunate in soon reaching some strong works—these were breached in about a quarter of an hour and carried in a most spirited manner by the advance of his division (consisting of the Light Companies of the three Regiments)—our loss about 40 killed and wounded—210 of the enemy were found killed in this Stockade amongst them a Shaun Chief and a female Shaunese of high rank, dressed in male attire, and (a very handsome woman *for a witch*) about 200 of their Gassay horses were captured, by our Troops having luckily fallen in with them at Picket outside of the position—H. M.'s 41st Regt. suffered most, and Lieutenants Gossip and Sutherland were killed on this occasion.

On the 3d, *Sir A. Campbell* took a Stockaded position on the left bank of the River about two miles above Prome—Captain Proctor, His Majesty's 38th Regiment and Lieutenant Bailey His Majesty's 87th Regiment killed—the Major General mentions that His Majesty's 13th, 38th and 6 Companies of the 87th Regiment made a most gallant charge *against the strongest works ever seen*; a few of the enemy were found killed within them.

On the 5th, *General Cotton* crossed the River, and after carrying two or three Stockades in which the enemy (profiting by experience on the 2d) would not wait for the Bayonet; he halted to refresh the Troops, when a heavy fire opened upon them, from a masked breast-work—which with great alacrity and judgment was turned by a part of the division, and almost the whole of the enemy were destroyed without any loss on our part—The effect of these operations has been great—the enemy are said to be dispersing, and the Shauns, who had been deceived as to the fighting qualities of the British Troops, are reported to have refused further attempt to oppose us.—It is most gratifying to learn that the 18th Sepoys, with *General Cotton*, displayed great coolness and gallantry.

On the 7th, *Sir A. Campbell*, moved towards Watty-gaun; the army (comparatively with the last Campaign), well supplied with carriage and provisions—and it is reported that Meaday has been evacuated.

Captain Dawson of the Navy was killed by an accident—Lieut. Lumsden of the Bengal Artillery hurt by the bursting of a Shell—and Lieut. Underwood of the Madras Engineers is slightly wounded.

A private Letter noticing the early part of the attacks near Prome, states—They have lost all their Guns, Ammunition, and a very large number of Boats. We left Prome on the 1st in two divisions, one under *Sir Archibald Campbell*, and other under *General Cotton*—the attack was intended to have been simultaneous, but the latter having the best road settled the business before the other division came up: The 41st behaved in the most gallant way I understand—had two officers killed, and about 40 men killed and wounded—The Chief *Mah Nehu Woon* and

numbers of the Enemy were killed, the wounded and prisoners are neither known nor easily calculable; about 200 fine Ponies and two Elephants were captured—the latter badly wounded—musquet ammunition was taken in heaps and these poor creatures have found that the *three Witches* were no protection—for two of them it is said were killed—certain it is that two Females in men's attire were shot in the affair. Some Sepoys were retaken who had been wounded.

Govt. Gaz. Dec. 29.

EUROPE.

Lion Fight.

Preparation for the Combat.

At five o'clock the spectators began to arrive at the factory, and to pay for their admission; but the number was by no means commensurate with Mr. Wombwell's expectations. A vast number were collected who would willingly have paid their half crowns or crowns, but the favors of these customers were positively refused. Shortly befores even there might be about six or seven hundred persons present in all the departments of accommodation, and these mainly consisted of the gentlemen resident in the neighbourhood. It was amusing to see with what anxiety those seats were chosen which were most distant from the lion, from an apprehension that the unfortunate animal might break forth, and take revenge on his tormentors.

At seven o'clock, Mr. Wombwell having made the necessary disposition of his customers, announced his intention to begin, and immediately proceeded to enter the den, which he was enabled to do with perfect facility through the railings. His appearance was hailed with applause. The shutters which had been put in front of Nero's caravan were then removed, and discovered a man confined with him. The noble animal threw a sort of placid and inquiring look around, but seemed quite unconscious of the scene in which he was about to form so prominent an actor. The bars which separated the caravan from the den were then lifted up, and Nero went into the latter to join his master, who like a second Daniel, walked about with great gravity, armed only with a small switch. The applause was now revewed, and the band of music struck up "Rule Britannia." It was now ten minutes after 7, and the spectators began to manifest a little impatience. Mr. Edwards was then desired to bring forth his dogs, and he immediately came forward with the three which were to make the first assault. They were all confined with collars and iron chains. Edwards himself led Turk, a brown coloured dog weighing about 36lbs. This was the animal which had been fighting another dog, and its head was severely lacerated and much swelled. Wedgbury held Captain, the fallow white dog, which weighed about 50lbs., and Davis handled Tiger, the brown dog with white legs, which weighed nearly 60lbs. Turk was a thorough-bred bull, and the other two were half bred between a bull and a mastiff.

The men took their stations at the bottom of the inclined platform leading to the cage, and in front of the lion, whose attention was immediately attracted by the barking and anxious streching of the dogs, endeavouring to break lose to commence the attack. At this time Mr. Wombwell remained in the den, and it was not till repeatedly called to by the crowd that he came out and left Nero alone.

The First Assault.

The words "let go" were now given, and the dog were brought half way up the platform, while Nero crouched at full length with his face towards them, and his paws straight before him, but there was nothing of hostility in his look, nor did he seem to apprehend any danger. At last Turk was let slip, and with the rapidity of lightning he rushed up the platform, through the bars, and directly into the Lion's mouth, which was opened to receive him. Captain and Tiger were instantly with him, and seizing Nero by the nose, forced him to rise, and thus extricated Turk, who did not seem to have received any injury. Nero now turned round to evade his assailants, and for a moment freed his head from their attack; but Turk rushed to his front, and dashing at his under lip seized it with a firm grasp. Captain and Tiger came up to his assistance and followed his example; but Nero pawed them off and struck his talons into their hides, and then making another desperate effort, one more extricated himself—roaring with affright and pain. Turk, however, was not to be shook off, and with the most dauntless courage he darted at Nero's nose and succeeded in making a pin, while Captain caught his lip. Tiger also made a rush, but he caught rather at the shaggy main of Nero than at the nose, and while in this situation he received a severe slap on the head from Nero's paw, which made a deep incision; he instantly retired to a respectful distance, & contented himself with loud barking, while his more courageous companions continued the attack. Nero broke away and got to the corner of the den, and if he could have escaped, he no doubt would; for it was clear he was acting only on the defensive. He never once attempted to bite his assailants, or he must have instantly rendered them pewerless. Turk returned to display his uncommon game, and repeatedly pinned the lion. He was well seconded by Captain, but both received severe scratches on the heads and shoulders, and it frequently happened that while one was held by the crook of Nero's claw, which fastened in his ear or skin the other continued bravely to attack. In vain did Nero endeavour to free himself from his assailants, they continued their attack till at last Turk got into such a position, that Nero actually laid upon him and held him down with his paw, while he paused for wind. The dogs were also winded, and Captain stood at bay for a few seconds—while Tiger, who proved to be a complete cur, was pulled off the stage. Captain was now encouraged to renew the attack, and he once more darted at Nero's nose. Nero jumped up, and roared with pain, and Turk was set free, and again rushed to the assult. Nero retreated, but was pursued, and as he sat on his haunches he was repeatedly bitten by Turk and Captain, in spite of his exertions to put them off with his paws, in which exertion he frequently struck his claws into their skin, and inflicted deep wounds. Nero once more broke away, but was still closely pursued, and more especially by Turk, who although reduced to a shocking state from the opening of the wounds in his head, and the infliction of new scratches, rushed to his antagonist's nose, and repeatedly held his under-lip in his teeth. Captain was also engaged with great courage but at this period of the battle, he received such a scratch on the side of the head, that he made up his mind to retreat, and bolting through the railings was caught by Wedgebury, and having turned tail he was not permitted to return. Turk was now alone with Nero, and was still undismayed; he followed him from corner to corner and renewed the attack, till at length Nero again got him under his paw on the stage and held him for some time in a quiescent state. Mr. Wombwell, who seemed greatly agitated, now mounted the side of the den to encourage Nero, who regarded him, as we might almost say, with an upbraiding look. Turk at this instant extricated himself from his confined position, and mangled as he was, renewed the assault, while the spectators cried ["Shame, take him away"]. Nero, still unconscious of his power, retreated on the defensive, and roared with pain, and at last Edwards watching an opportunity seized Turk by the leg and drew him out although still disposed to continue the fight, and immediately claimed the victory for the dogs in consequence of the lion having "turnned tail." The majority, however, was against so quick a conclusion of the cruel sport and Nero was destined to sustain another and more ferocious attack, while every care was taken of Turk who certainly displayed unparalleled bravery from first to last. The assalt lasted eleven minutes.

Poor Nero enjoyed a cessation of hostilities—his lips and nose exhibited several marks of the teeth of his assailants, and he was a little distressed; but still there was nothing of anger in his looks, no lasting of his sides with his tail, nothing of that loud roaring which natural history describes as indicative of the passion of his species.

Mr. Wombwell now came forward and entered the den, amid-t loud huzzas. Nero scarce noticed him till he procured some water in a tin vessel, which he held to him to lap, and the remainder of which he threw in his face. The quierness with which the poor animal conducted himself at this moment, gave additional evidence of the natural docility of his disposition, and of the fact of his anger never having been roused. After Mr. Wombwell had retired, he walked about for a short time, and then lay down to rest.

The attention of Mr. Wombwell was next called to the entrance of a vast crowd which had broken into the Factory at a vulnerable point next the Race-course. They all rushed towards the centre of the area, but Mr. Wombwell having called together his men he commenced an attack upon the intruders, and succeeded in driving the greater part of them back, administering to many of them severe chastisement as they retired. It was a matter of surprise, that a mob so immense could have been kept in subjection by so small a force. Had a similar occurrence taken place in London, it would have been impossible to have resisted the rush of the populace. The time occupied by this *fracas* gave additional advantage to Nero, who thus obtained upwards of twice the time which it was stipulated he should have between the assaults. At length there was a general cry of "time, time!" Mr. Edwards received instructions to bring forward his second set of dogs. The dogs were immediately brought forth. Nettle, a brindled bull bitch, weighing 32lbs.; Rose, a brindle pied bull bitch, with only one eye, weighing 3bs.; and Nelson, a large white dog, between a bull and a mastiff, weighing 70lbs. All these dogs were allowed to be better than the first set, and it was therefore pretty certain that Nero, contrary to the sanguine expectations of Mr. Wombwell, would be conquered. Still it was imagined by some that the repetition of attack would call forth his energies more decidedly, and that by the full exertion of his natural powers he might yet be successful.

SECOND ASSAULT.

Shortly before eight the new assilants were placed on the platform, held as before by iron chains till the words "Let go" were given. They manifested the greatest impatience to commence the attack, while Nero, roused by their howlings, stood in the centre of the den, regarding them with a stedfast look. Nelson was first let loose, and in a second he caught poor Nero by the nose. Nettle and Rose followed, and as quickly made for the same point. Nero roared terrifically, and as before endeavoured to paw them off. He succeeded with some little difficulty, inflicting some severe scratches. He then ran round the bars, as if endeavouring to find an avenue for escape; but the dogs followed him, and, rushing to his front again, seized him in the tender place, Rose endeavouring to catch him by the tongue, but only seized lis lip. Once more did Nero shake them off, inflicting sundry wounds with his talous, and the dogs were bleeding in various parts of their heads and bodies. Nero pursued his retreating system, and ran round the den, amidst cries of "He's beaten, he's beaten!" At this moment he was bleeding profusely from the nose and mouth and the seconds of the dogs, watching an opportunity, drew them out, and insisted that they had won. Mr. Wombwell denied that his lion was beaten, and an appeal was made to the umpires; but there appeared to be only one in attendance. A good deal of mock and real altercation followed, and at last it was agreed their should be a

THIRD ASSAULT.

And the dogs were for the last time let to the platform, all eager for the affray, and in no respect dismayed by Nero, who, in fact, had only continued his defensive system, making no use whatever of his teeth, and using his paws only to push off his determined assailants.

The dogs, at the signal given, made a simultaneous rush, and at the same instant seized the unhappy Nero by the nose pinning him at once to the flour. Nero succeeded for a moment in shaking them off, but this tended only to increase his own punishment, for they returned to the assault with renewed ferocity, again pinned him at the same instant, and dragged him in an exhausted state close to the railings, where he roared with agony. The victory of the dogs was now evident to all, and Mr. Wombwell admitted himself that his Lion had no chance. The moment this admission was made the dogs were taken away and Nero was left alone. The poor fellow stood up evidently worn out in spirit and body; the blood flowed copiously from his wounds, and as he passed slowly backwards and forwards; he seemed to be in terror every moment lest the attack should be renewed. Mr. Wombwell, whose mortification was sufficiently apparent, again entered the den with water which he threw over the Lion's head—a ceremony which rather increased than diminished his alarm. A short time was then allowed to elapse to permit the crowd to view the effects of the battle, after which the caravan was drawn to the side of the den, and the door of communication having been opened, Nero, with alacrity, took refuge in this sanctuary which was immediately closed. The last two assaults did not occupy more than five minutes.

OBSERVATIONS.

It was evident throughout, that the domestic state in which the Lion had been brought up, completely disqualified him for combat. He had no confidence in himself, and may be said rather to have resisted persecution, than to have fought the dogs. As an exhibition, it could only be considered as an experiment, and from the want of courage on the part of the Lion, the interest was greatly diminished. We cannot but hope that this is the last exhibition of the sort which will be permitted in this country.

With the exception of Turk, the dogs are all doing well, although they bear strong marks of the mischief which their noble antagonist might have done, had he been conscious of his powers. Turk has been dreadfully mangled, and can scarcely survive. For the other dogs, with the exception of Tiger, large prices have been offered, and no doubt their fame will enable their proprietors to bring them to a good market. It was nine o'clock before the whole of the ceremonies were concluded.

Various contradictory rumours were afloat in town yesterday as to the result of the battle. Some giving the Lion the victory, and others stating that it was altogether a hoax, and that no fight had taken place. It was not till the arrival of the Warwick coaches that the truth transpired.—*Morn. Chron. July* 28.

The ridiculous custom of ringing the bells of the churches in the provinces during a thunder-storm, and which has so frequently had a fatal result, has lately caused a sad misfortune at Taurissa, in the department of Carcassone. A storm having manifested itself on the 26th of June in this commune, nine children went to the church for the purpose of putting the bell in motion. They had hardly begun, when the thunder shook the belfry and killed the eldest, a boy of 16, and rendred insensible the remainder, who were also much wounded, but by prompt attention were recovered.—*French paper.*

THE DUKE OF YORK'S CHEESE.

This enormous specimen of a Cheshire dairy, weighing, we understand, about 160l., and purchased from a tenant of Earl Grosvenor's, is daily expected in London; it was to be sent off from Chester as yesterday. It is splendidly ornamented with the arms of Chester, and the heraldic bearings of His Royal Highness, and is packed up in a case made purposely for it. We are enabled by "especial grace" to favour the public with a copy of the address which accompanies it, which, to say the least of it, must be very savoury.

"To His Royal Highness Frederick, Duke of York and Albany; Earl of Ulster; Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; Commander-in Chief of all His Majesty's land forces, &c.

"Sir,—The noble, manly, and constitutional declaration, made by your Royal Highness in the House of Peers, on the 25th day of April last, on the question of throwing open to the Roman Catholics of the United Kingdom, all places of trust, power and authority, has given that unmixed satisfaction to the country, which might be expected from the illustrious brother of the Monarch of these Protestant realms, and has obtained for your Royal Highness the full confidence and gratitude of the nation.

"We have beheld, Sir, certainly not without apprehension, the endeavours which, for the last two years, have been made, to sap the Protestant constitution of England—to bring the Government of the country into disesteem—to vilify and libel the clergy of the Established Church—and even to offer insult, through the medium of a depraved and jacobin press, to the Sovereign himself! We are aware, too, that these endeavours of the factious have been brought about by the machinations of a comparative few—of ambitious and disappointed men; but we are also aware, that the voice of the great body of the nation will, if called into action, put down, by its powerful and irresistible energies, all such anti-British intrigue; and that we have an ample guarantee in our beloved King, and of your Royal Highness, that the Protestant ascendancy in this empire shall be maintained inviolate, and that no dependents on a foreign prelate shall share with the Protestant people of England in that supremacy belonging only to the Sovereign who reigns over the free and united empire.

"May it please your Royal Highness, therefore, to accept from a small number of the loyal inhabitants of the ancient city of Chester, [illegible]

accompanying humble and inadequate testimonial of their high admiration of your Royal Highness's conduct, as a Peer of the Blood Royal of England, offered with unassumed humility, but at the same time with an assured hope, that it will not be displeasing, as the native produce of a county which has all times evinced by the profuse expenditure of its wealth, and the sacrifice of its blood, an uniform and unalterable attachment to the sacred person of the Sovereign, and an uncompromising adherence to those principles which seated your princely house on the imperial throne of these realms." (Here follow the signatures of the subscribers.]

"Chester, June 1."

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—Mr. *Joseph Chilton*, a brewer carrying on business a few miles from London, was brought before Mr. HALLS, on Tuesday evening, on a warrant charged by his wife with assaulting and beating her. Mr. Chilton was a rough, homespun, farmer-like-looking, middle-aged man; his wife, a delicately formed, well-dressed woman, wearing an eye-glass, and having a good deal the appearance of a lady of some gentility. The contrast was most remarkable in the manners as well as the appearance of the couple.

Mrs. Chilton, in a soft under tone, savouring somewhat of affectation, began her complaint in these words—"I have to complain, Sir, of much harshness of conduct on the part of Mr. Chilton—extreme harshness—excessive harshness, I asure you, Sir," and here the lady paused and shed tears.

Mr. HALLS begged her to state the nature of the excessive harshness of which she complained.

Mrs. Chilton.—Oh, Sir! he curses me, and calls me such horrible names—names which I cannot of course repeat; and I assure you that my sufferings are beyond endurance.

Mr. HALLS.—All that may be very true, but of mere words I cannot take cognizance. You charge him in this warrant with assaulting and beating you, and you must state some pecific act of that kind to enable me to interfere.

Mrs. Chilton, with some hesitation, stated, that a short time ago her husband compelled her to get into his gig, in order, as he said, to take her to her mother's at Edmonton; and when he got her in, he kept her for some time in a position which exposed her in a way that was truly shocking to her feelings. (Here Mrs. Chilton, with great simplicity of manner, suited the action to the word, by drawing her petticoats nearly to her knees, in order to describe the manner in which she was expoed.) Instead of taking her to her mother's, he drove 10 or 14 miles down the St. Alban's road, and there, when the night had come on and they were on a lone spot, he forced her to get out of the gig, and then drove away, and left her, in spite of her cries and entreaties to him not to be guilty of such cruelty as to leave her, a poor defenceless woman as she was, to the mercy of any ruffian who might pass that way. It was then quite dark, and when he had got out of hearing, not knowing which way to go or what to do, she knelt down and prayed to God to direct her footsteps. When she arose from her knees, she looked about, and saw a light apparently issuing from the window of a cottage at some distance. She approached, and found it to be the porter's lodge of a gentleman's mansion. She made her situation known to the inhabitants of the mansion, and was received and entertained for the night with great hospitality. She went the next day to her mother's, at Edmonton.

The defence of Mr. Chilton to this charge consisted of a relation of circumstances in palliation of his conduct, rather than a denial of the facts alleged. She was, he said, so extremely high in her notions, and talked and acted in a way that he, who was only a plain-dealing, straight-forward, industrious sort of a man, did not understand, nor like. Nothing was good enough for her; and she was always ridiculing and abusing him. He was willing to have her back with him, and wrote to her to that effect, to treat her kindly. He actually started to go to her mother's to fetch her; but on the way he met a stage-coach, the driver of which gave him two letters from his wife, one addressed to himself, and the other to a Mrs. Sedgewick, a friend of hers. He took the liberty, however, of opening them both. His own contained plenty of abuse, and in that to Mrs. Sedgewick he was ridiculed most unmercifully; and, to mend the matter, it contained a request to Mrs. Sedgewick to be sure and let Captain Laroche know where she (Mrs. Chilon) was, as he would be very anxious to know. Mr. Chilton read a copy of Mrs. Sedgewick's letter, and its contents and his manner of reading it were too much for the gravity even of the Bench itself.

In reply to this defence it was stated by Mrs. Chilton and her friends, that the defendant was an idle man, and much given to the bottle, and that he had spent all her money.

Mr. HALLS said, he had heard quite enough to convince him that the complainant and defendant would never live happily together, and therefore they were much better apart. As it was not likely that Mr. Chilton would soon have an opportunity of again assaulting his wife, he would not put him to the trouble and inconvenience of sending to a distance for bail, but would suspend the warrant, so that if he broke the peace in any way, he would be again arrested upon it.

The warrant was accordingly handed back to the officer, to be held *in terrorem* over the head of Mr. Chilton.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF CHANCERY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.

IN THE ELEPHANT AND CASTLE CHARITY.

Mr. SPENCE was heard on behalf of the parish officers; after which

The LORD CHANCELLOR observed, that as, from what had been stated, it might happen that the Court had jurisdiction, he requested to be furnished with the propositions of the parties respecting the overseers before Wednesday next, when his Lordship would finally dispose of this case.

RULES AND PRACTICE OF THE COURT.

TOWNSHEND V. ASKEW.

This case produced a long and interesting discussion respecting the rules and business of the court, which protracted the cause till the end of the day. It was a petition praying that a bill of costs in the above suit in the Vice-Chancellor's Court might be returned to the Master's office for review; that no costs for attendance should be allowed where it was not of benefit to the parties; and praying also that his Lordship would devise some rule for preventing the accumulation of costs for attendance in similar cases. The original suit was an application for the appointment of a receiver of the proceeds of an estate, of which Mr. Hurd (of the firm of Hurd and Johnson, solicitors for the defendant) was a judgment creditor as well as the plaintiff. The suit had lasted from December, 1823, till March, 1825.

Mr. AGAR, in stating the petition's case, observed, that there were 97 attendances charged and allowed. As Mr. Heald, who was counsel for the plaintiff, received no fresh brief, and as his fee was three guineas, he was in fact paid 9d. per day, whilst the solicitor received his full allowance for attendance, either by himself or his clerks.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—Does it appear what sort of persons these clerks were?

Mr. AGAR replied in the negative.

Mr. HEALD observed that the solicitor Mr. Tilliard,) had constantly attended in person. The learned gentleman, addressing Mr. Agar, said, "You have got hold of a very unlucky subject."

Mr. AGAR, in endeavouring to explain why the suit had been so long delayed, said that such occurrences often happened from counsel getting motions let in out of their place. Mr. Heald frequently prevailed in this course.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—You are all alike.

Mr. AGAR.—I hoped to remedy this evil by suggesting a list of motions.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—I am persuaded that there never was a measure suggested and adopted with purer intentions than that list of motions, and I am equally convinced that no measure was ever more mischievous. I have therefore put an end to it. The best remedy for the evil seems to be this—that where a party chooses to employ but one counsel, and he is absent when the motion comes on, it should be dismissed; but if two be employed, and one only is present, he alone should be heard.

Mr. AGAR produced a list of about 40 motions, which he said stood in the paper, whilst the Court was occupied in the cause of "Beauvoir and Rhodes."

The LORD CHANCELLOR explained, at some length, the various considerations which made it imperative upon the Court to give precedence to that cause. His Lordship then repeated what he observed on a former day respecting the facility which a list of motions afforded to clerks who knew nothing of the matter, to look into the hall merely, and then charge for attendance; and added, that he was glad this petition had come on, as the matter must now be put under some regulation.

Mr. AGAR reiterated the proposal he formerly made—namely, that whenever application was made for a motion to be heard out of order, if granted, the applicants should pay the expenses they occasioned the suitors delayed thereby.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—That may do

for Mr. Beauvoir, Mr. Rhodes, and other wealthy men; but many injunctions are granted upon the prayer of poor men, to whom such a regulation would operate as a denial of justice.

In reply to a remark of Mr. AGAR, his Lordship observed, that when he was a barrister, no gentleman behind the bar could move till all the leading counsel had finished. That rule was altered: yet every one had since complained.

Mr. AGAR remarked, that in former times, the fees given to counsel were more considerable than at present.

The LORD CHANCELLOR could not say whether that was or was not the fact; he did not know what the profits of counsel were: but he knew that counsel now took fees with both hands.

Mr. AGAR referred to the practice of the Court of Chancery in the time of Lord Loughborough.

The LORD CHANCELLOR (with emphasis.)—My Lord Loughborough entered the Court at half-past 11, and was never seen in it after three o'clock.

Mr. AGAR then entered into a long detail respecting the bar and the solicitors, at the period when the Vice-Chancellor's Court was established. He dwelt with great warmth upon the insult offered to the bar by the association of solicitors, who determined to give no brief to those counsel who practised in both Courts. The learned gentleman declared that the bar ought to be independent: "I," said he, with energy, "will be so as long as I live, and will not be told by any one where I shall practise."

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—When the solicitors came to me, I told them I would have nothing to do with the matter.

Mr. AGAR.—The association reported to me conversations and sentiments alleged to have been had with, and to have proceeded from your Lordship.

The LORD CHANCELLOR thought the absence of counsel sometimes arose from the neglect of solicitors, and that it would perhaps be desirable to recur to the old practice, which forbade any motion being heard unless the solicitor (not his clerk) attended. The business was formerly managed by the 60 clerks in Court.

Mr. AGAR dwelt upon the obvious hardship of the delay of 14 months in this suit.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—That must be the case in some motions. I have occasionally disposed of appeals and motions at once, which my predecessors would never do. I believe that much good has been done to particular suitors by those short disposals of cases; this course was pressed upon me by the very persons who now complain.

Mr. AGAR observed, that the time of this Court was now almost absorbed by appeals and injunctions. He referred to the number of appeals from the Vice-Chancellor's Court, in which his Lordship had reversed his Honour's decisions.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—And a great many have been confirmed. Perhaps it would have been precisely the same had I been Vice Chancellor, and the present Vice-Chancellor had been Chancellor.

Mr. AGAR then proceeded to explain the reason why counsel were unvoidably absent from this Court. They were not always aware of the state of business in it, and were engaged in the adjoining Court.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.---There must be a great demand for eloquence in the other courts; for sometimes when six counsel are on one side, not one of the six is present in this court.

Mr. AGAR ascribed this to the irregularities introduced through taking motions out of course at the request of counsel.

The LORD CHANCELLOR—You are as great an offender this away as any one. I now wish to say, good hnmouredly, Mr. Agar, that when you ask again for precedence with respect to a motion on the ground of urgency, I shall assume that you make this request with full consideration of what is your duty towards all your other clients. This admonition which I give you, I wish to be understood as applicable to the whole bar; and when, Mr. Agar, I do not hold *you* to it, then blame me. I am sure of this, that if you are not the first among the breakers of the rules, you are in the very first rank.

Mr. AGAR thought his learned friends on each side of him (Messrs. Hart and Heald) were as great offenders as he; they would probably be willing to acknowledge it.

Mr. HART, upon this, rose and begged that his learned friend, Mr. Agar, would not endeavour to expose the rest of the bar; he might expose himself as much as he pleased.

The conversation now closed for the present, after the LORD CHANCELLOR had repeated his admonition.

Mr. AGAR, then proceeded to support the petition, and was followed by Mr. KNIGHT.

Mr. HEALD appeared for Mr. Tilliard, the solicitor, whose bill was sought to be taxed, and who was made the stalking horse for the purpose of introducing the extraordinary prayer of the petition. The object of Mr. Tilliard was to defend his character, not his paltry bill of costs. The learned counsel considered the subject of the petition in two points of view—as it regarded Mr. Tilliard, whose character was perfectly honourable, and as respected a new rule for the relief of suitors. He observed that in this case he had felt it his duty to express some severe reflections upon the conduct of Mr. Hurd in defending such a suit as this. Though defeated every where, he perserved, and delayed the payment of the money, occasioning every possible expense to Mr. Tilliard, whose sole anxiety, displayed in even a nervous manner, was to end the suit; and now he brought him and his bill before the Court. Mr. Heald then adverted in very strong terms to the behaviour of Messrs. Hurd and Johnson, observing, that were he disposed to exercise that privilege which belonged to counsel properly exercised, of animadverting upon the conduct of parties, he never knew a similar case which lay more open to the lash of this court. The learned gentleman then considered the subject in the other point of view; in the course of which he expressed his astonishment at what had fallen from his Lordship respecting counsel taking fees with both hands. He knew not the practice of counsel in former days, but such was not their conduct at present.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.---Are you not putting a severe and improper interpretation upon that expression?

Mr. HEALD.---I cannot be severe; it is not in my composition: as to the propriety of the interpretation, it is for your Lordship to decide. I own I felt the remark strongly.

The LORD CHANCELLOR observed, that Mr. Heald had not heard the whole of the conversation in which the remark was made.

Mr. HEALD then proceeded to vindicate the character of the Chancery bar: in a tone of indignant eloquence he referred to the separation between the two bars, which produced a certain feeling on the part of the common lawyers. But although they (the Chancery barristers) did not write pamphlets and letters against them, they would not be dictated to by the bar in the Courts of Law. As to any alteration of the rules of this Court, he conceived that the public interests were better served under the present rules, than they could perhaps be under any other, though some inconveniences might occasionally be sustained thereby.

Mr. AGAR, in the course of his reply, observed that the alteration of the rate of costs had, he was informed, received his Lordship's concurrence.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—Mr. Agar, I authorize you to say that this statement is grossly false. So far from concurring, those who made the alteration complained because I withheld my assent.

Upon Mr. AGAR observing that he was not anxious to insist upon a solicitor's always attending himself,

His Lordship said, that in the Master's office, when delay occurred, the Master was generally charged with it; but he said, in reply, that he was often attended by persons from whom it was utterly impossible to obtain the least information.

When Mr. AGAR urged that part of the petition which prayed an alteration of the rule.

His LORDSHIP asked the learned gentleman if he could propose any alteration?

Mr. AGAR shook his head.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—I make this inquiry really with a view of gaining information; but it appears that the hardship of a rule can be easily discovered, but the most experienced counsel cannot devise a remedy.

Mr. AGAR reverted to the mischief resulting from preference given to motions. A poor man's cause was quite as important to him as that of an opulent person. He remarked that Lord Ormond's case had been carried through all the courts, and decided in the House of Lords, in the short space of three months.

The LORD CHANCELLOR (with visible emotion.)—Is not this an unfair comparison? Is it fair that Lord Ormond's case, which turned upon a short point, should thus be contrasted with a poor man's case? Give me an instance wherein I have ever preferred a rich man's to a poor man's cause. Throughout the whole of my judicial life, it has been my great anxiety to watch over the poor suitor's interests; and God be thanked, I have always done it.

After Mr. AGAR had concluded his reply,

His LORDSHIP, after a few remarks on the case, stated that he would see the Master on Friday morning, & obtain the necessary information on the subject of the various items in the bill of costs. As to the other prayer of the petition, his Lordship did not think it exactly proper, as it did not fall within his province to do more than provide for the business before the long vacation. A commission was now sitting, and if a regulation extended further, it would interfere, perhaps, with its functions. His Lordship then mentioned the names of several past Chancellors, most of whom he knew intimately: they had not been inattentive to improvements in the practice of the Court; but either from not thoroughly understanding the subject (which might easily happen), or through want of leisure, they could devise no salutation. "I have," said his Lordship, "seen suggestions which are useful; but as to laying down any permanent rule, I shall leave it to those who know the subject better than the Chancellor, and shall think I do enough if I adopt a salutary rule for the present conduct of business."

THE SUBALTERN.

(Continued from our last.)

CHAP. XVIII.

As the circumstances attending our present tour of duty had in them more of excitation than usual, I shall describe them at greater length.

The air was cold and bracing; it was a fine clear wintry day, when the corps to which I was attached, strengthened by the half of another battalion, began its march to the front. Instead of employing eighteen hundred men at the outposts, nine hundred were now esteemed capable of providing for the safety of the left column of the army; and such was accordingly the extent of the force, which, under the command of a lieutenant-colonel took the direction of the mayor's house. On arriving there, we found matters in a somewhat different order from that in which we were wont to find them. The enemy, it appeared, had abandoned the ground, which, up to the preceding night, their picquets had occupied. Our advanced parties were, in consequence pushed forward, and the stations of the extreme sentinels were now in front of that ground, upon which so much fighting had taken place in the beginning of last month. The guards themselves, instead of being hutted in and about the chateau, were disposed among a range of cottages in the very centre of the field of battle; and the objects which were by this means kept constantly before their eyes were certainly not of the most cheering or encouraging description.

It fell not to my lot to take charge of a picquet guard on the immediate day of our advance. My business on the contrary, was to superintend the erection of works, which appeared to me to be erected, as much for the purpose of giving the soldiers employment, and keeping their blood in circulation, as to oppose an obstacle to the troops of Marshall Soult, from whom no serious attack was now apprehended. On the following morning, however, I led my party to the front; nor have I frequently spent twenty-four hours in a state of higher excitement than I experienced during the progress of those which succeeded the movement.

In the first place, the weather had changed greatly for the worse. The frost continued, indeed, as intense, perhaps it was more intense than ever; but the snow came down in huge flakes, which a cold north-east wind drove into our faces. The hut into which the main body of the guard was ushered, presented the same ruinous appearance with almost every other house similarly situated; it furnished no shelter against the blast, and very little against the shower. Intelligence had, moreover, been conveyed to us by a deserter, that Soult, irritated at the surprisal of his post upon the Nive, had issued orders to retaliate whenever an opportunity might occur; and it was more than hinted; that one object of the late retrogression from our front, was to draw us beyond our regular line, and so place us in an exposed situation. The utmost caution and circumspection were accordingly enjoined, as the only means of frustrating his designs; and of these the necessity naturally increased as day-light departed.

That I might not be taken by surprise, in case any attack was made upon me after dark, I devoted a good proportion of the day to a minute examination of the country in front, and on each flank of my post. For this purpose I strolled over the fields, and found them, literally strewed with the decaying bodies of what had once been soldiers. The enemy, it was evident, had not taken the trouble to bury even their own dead; for of the carcases around me, as many indeed more, were arrayed in French than in English uniforms. No doubt they had furnished food for the wolves, kites, and wild-dogs from the thickets; for the flesh of most of them was torn, and the eyes of almost all were dug out: yet there was one body, the body of a French soldier, quite untouched; and how it chanced to be so, the reader may judge for himself, as soon as he has perused the following little story, for the truth of which I solemnly pledge myself.

About the middle of the line covered by my chain of sentries, was a small straggling village containing a single street, about twenty cottages, and as a many gardens. In the street of that village lay about half a dozen carcases more than half devoured by birds and beasts of prey; whilst in several of the gardens were other little clusters similarly circumstanced. At the bottom of one of these gardens a Frenchman lay upon his face, perfectly entire and close beside the body sat a dog. The poor brute, seeing us approach, began to howl in a very melancholy manner, at the same time resisting every effort, not on my part only but on the part of another officer who accompanied me, to draw him from the spot. We succeeded indeed, in coaxing him as far as the upper part of the garden! for, though large and lank, he was quite gentle; but he left us there, returned to his post beside the body, and lifting up his nose into the air howled piteously. There are few things in my life that I regret more than not having secured that dog; for it cannot, I think be doubted, that he was watching beside his dead master; and that he defended him from the teeth and talons which made a prey of all around him. But I, had, at the time, other thoughts in my mind; and circumstances prevented my paying a second visit to the place where I had found him.

Among other happy results the more forward position in which the picquets were now placed, furnished me with an opportunity of obtaining a less imperfect view of the city and defences of Bayonne, than any which I had yet obtained; I say less imperfect, for even from the tops of the houses in the village above referred to, no very accurate survey could be taken of a place situated upon a sandy flat and still five or six miles distant; but I saw enough to confirm me in the idea which I had already formed, that the moment of attack upon these entrenchments, come when it might, could not fail to be a bloody one.

Day light was by this time rapidly departing, and it became incumbent upon me to contract the chain of my videttes, and to establish my party a little in the rear of the cottage where we had been hitherto stationed. By acting thus, I contrived to render myself assecure as a detachment numerically so small can ever hope to be. There were two lakes, or rather large ponds, in the line of my position, one on the the main road, and the other on the right; indeed, it was near the opposite extremity of the last mentioned lake, that we unexpectedly found ourselves exposed to a charge of cavalry, during the late battle. Of these lakes I gladly took advantage. Planting my people in a large house, about one hundred yards in rear, I formed my sentinels into a curved line, causing the extremities to rest, each upon its own pond, and pushing forward the centre, in the shape of a bow, "Now, then," thought I, "every thing must depend upon the vigilance of the watchmen;" and to render that as perfect as possible, I resolved to spend the entire night in passing from the one to the other. Nor did I break that resolution. I may safely say, that I sat not down for five minutes at a time, from sun-set on the 24th till sun rise on the 25th.

The snow, which during an hour or two in the afternoon had ceased, began to fall in increased quantities after dark. The wind, too, grew more and more boisterous every moment: it roared in the woods, & whistled fearfully through the ruined houses whilst at every pause I could distinctly hear the wolf's long howl, & the growl and short bark of the wild dogs, as they quarrelled over the mangled carcases scattered round me. Near the margin of the right-hand lake in particular, this horrible din was constantly audible. There lay there, apart from each other, about ten bodies, of whom seven were the fragments of an English uniform, and on these a whole troop of animal from the thickets beyond gorged themselves. Close beside one of these bodies I had been under the necessity of planting a sentinel; and the weakness of my party would not permit me to allow him a companion. He was rather a young man, and had selected the post for himself, in order to prove his contempt of superstition; but he bitterly lamented his temerity, as the situation in which I found him showed.

I visited his post about half an hour after he had assumed it, that is to say, a little before midnight. He was neither standing nor sitting, but leaning against a tree, and was fairly covered with a coat of frozen snow. His firelock had dropped from his hand, and lay across the chest of the dead man, beside whom he had chosen to place himself. When I spoke to the fellow, and desired to know why he had not challenged as I approached, he made no answer; and, on examining more closely I found that he was in a swoon. Of course I despatched my orderly for a relief, and kept watch myself till he returned; when, with the assistance of my comrades, I first dragged the dead body to the lake, into which it was thrown, and then removed the insensible but living man to the picket-house. There several minutes were spent in chaffing and rubbing him before he opened his eyes; but being at length restored to the use of speech he gave the following account of his adventure.

He said that the corporal had hardly quitted him, when his ears were assailed with the most dreadful sounds, such as he was very certain no earthly creature could produce. That he saw through the gloom a whole troop of devils dancing beside the water's edge, and a creature in white came creeping towards his post, groaning heavily all the way. He endeavoured to call out to it, but the words stuck in his throat, nor could he utter so much as a cry. Just then he swore that the dead man sat up and stared him in the face; after which he had no recollection of any thing till he found himself in the picket-house. I have no reason to suspect that man of cowardice; neither, as my reason will easily believe, did I treat his story with any other notice than a heartly laugh; but in the absolute truth of it he uniformly persisted, and, if he be alive, persists, I dare say, to this hour.

Besides this adventure with my fool hardy, and at the same time superstitious follower, nothing occurred during the entire night calculated to stir up any extraordinary sensation in my own mind, or deserving of particular notice at the distance of nearly twelve years. As I have already mentioned I took care to visit the sentinels so frequently, that every danger of surprisal was effectually averted. That these constant perambulations would have been undertaken as a matter of choice I by no means pretend to say; for it was a night of storm and of intense cold: but I felt my situation to be a critical one, and, feeling so, I should have been less at ease by the side of a comfortable fire than I was whilst forcing my way against the wind and snow. Nor had I any reason to find fault with the conduct of my men. They had been warned of their danger in good time, and were now thoroughly on the alert to avert it; and thence I found each sentry more watchful than his neighbour—in other words, one and all of them completely on the *qui vive*.

I recollect, on one occasion, being put a little upon my mettle. It was about two in the morning, when I was informed by a soldier, who kept watch at the extremity of the hamlet already described, that he had heard within the last ten minutes a more than usual noise, in a large house about a hundred and fifty yards in front of his post. He described it to me as if people were tearing up the boards, or thumping down heavy weights upon the floor; and he himself seemed to think, that a body of the enemy's infantry newly arrived, and had established themselves within the building. I listened attentively, in order to catch any sound

which might proceed from that quarter. but none reached me. He persisted, however, in his story, and added, that if the noise which he had heard proceed not from men, it must come from spirits, "And why not from dogs or wolves? said I. "Because dogs and wolves cannot split wood," said he "and I will swear, that if ever I heard planks torn asunder, I heard it now. Being little inclined to leave the matter in doubt. I remained with the sentinel, and despatched my orderly to bring up half a dozen men for the purpose of making a recognizance.

The reader has probably anticipated that I found the house empty. It was so: for after stealing through the street with the utmost caution, stopping every two minutes and applying my ear to the ground in order to catch the slightest noice,---after peeping over the garden-wall, listening at the entrance, and creeping up the front steps with the pace of a burglar—I found that the chateau was wholly tenantless; and what was more, that not a trace of its having been recently visited, at least by human tenants, could be discovered. Nevertheless, I commended the soldier for his watchfulness, advised him to continue equally watchful as long as he should remain on duty; and leaving it to himself to decide whether the sound which he had reported proceeded from ghost or more tangible creatures. I quitted him.

It may not be amiss if I state here, what I have already more than hinted, that on all these occasions I was accompained by a little spaniel bitch. I had brought the creature with me from England, when she was a puppy of only nine months old, and she became attached to me in degree such as would not, in all probability, have been the case, had my mode of life been more settled, and she in consequence less my companion. Nor was it only because I was fond of the animal that I taught her to follow my fortunes thus closely. A well trained dog is no bad help-mate to an officer who has charge of an outpost; indeed I was never greatly alarmed, notwithstanding the communications of my videttes, unless my little four footed patrole confirmed their statements. If she barked or growled then I felt assured that something dangerous was near; if she continued qniet, I was comparatively easy. To that dog, indeed, I owe my life; but the circumstance under which she preserved it occurred in a different quarter of the world, and has no right to be introduced into my present narrative.

In this manner was the night of the 24th of January spent. About an hour before day-break on the 25th I mustered my picquet, according to custom, and kept them standing under arms, in front of the house, till dawn appeared. This measure was necessary, not only because it is a standing order in the British army for advanced corps to get under arms thus early, but because experience has proved that the first of the morning is the favourite moment of attack, inasmuch as, by comencing hostilities at that young hour of the day, good hopes are held out of effecting something decisive before the day shall have ended. On the present occasion, however, no attack was made; and hence, after waiting the usual time, I prepared again to shift my ground, and to take post at the more advanced station which I held yesterday, and which I had evacuated solely for the purpose of making myself less insecure during the hours of darkness.

We had returned to our day-light position about a quarter of an hour, when a patrole of light cavalry arrived, and proposed to plant a vidette upon the top of an eminence, about a mile in our front. The person who commanded the party appeared, however to be a little in doubt as to the practicability of performing the orders which he had received. He said, that the enemy were not willing to allow that height to be occupied by us; that the last relief which had attempted to establish itself there, was driven off, and that he was not without apprehension of an ambuscade, and of being taken, with his whole party. In a word he begged that I would allow a portion of my men to follow him, and that I would support him in case he should be attacked, either by infantry or cavalry.

To say truth, I was a great deal puzzled how to act, for nothing had been communicated to me on the subject; nevertheless I determined to lend as much assistance as I could spare, and accordingly commanded about a dozen men to follow the dragoons. Not deeming it right, however, to intrust a detachment of my own people entirely to the charge of a stranger, I resolved to accompany them, and perhaps it was well I did.

We were yet a half-musket shot from the hill which the cavalry were desired to occupy, when we observed a superior force of French dragoons advancing from the lines towards the same point. The push now was for the high ground. We foot soldiers could not, of course, keep pace with our mounted comrades, but we followed them at double quick time, and arrived at the base just as they had crowned the height. They were hardly there, however, when a discordant shout, or rather yell, told us that the French were ascending by the opposite side. Our dragoons, I observed, instantly formed line; they discharged their pistols, and made a show of charging; but whether it was that the enemy's numbers overawed them, or that their horses took fright at the report, I cannot tell, but before the caps of their opponents were visible to our eyes, their order was lost, and themselves in full retreat. Down they came, both parties, at full speed; and now it was our turn to act. I had already placed my men behind a turf fence with strict orders not to fire till I should command them. It was in vain that I stood upon the top of the wall, and shouted and waved to the fugitives to take a direction to the right or left. They rode directly towards the ditch, as if their object had been to trample us under foot; and, what was still more alarming, the enemy were close behind them. In self-defence, I was therefore obliged to give the pre-concerted signal. My people fired,—one of our own, and three of the French dragoons dropped. The latter, apparently astonished at the unlooked-for discharge pulled up. "Now, now," cried we, "charge, and redeem your honour." The dragoons did so, and we rising at the same instant with loud shouts, the enemy were completely routed. Two of their troopers were taken, and of all who escaped hardly one escaped without a wound.

After this trifling akirmish the French no longer disputed with us the possession of the hill. Leaving the cavalry therefore, to maintain it, I fell back with my men to the picquet house, and about an hour after my return, was by no means displeased to find another party arrive to relieve us. Having given to the officer in command of that party as much information as I myself possessed, I called in my sentries and marched to the rear.

(To be Continued.)

Review of New Books.

Tales of the Crusaders. By the Author of "Waverly," "Quentin Durward," &c. 4 Vols. 12mo. 1825. Constable and Co. Edinburgh. Hurst, Robinson, and Co. London.

(Concluded from our last.)

The recovery of the King is almost miraculous; and about this time Conrade visits the Archduke of Austria, in order to inflame the existing political divisions, and turn them to his own interest. There is much novelty in this scene:

"The time which he chose for his visit was noon, and the pretence, to present the Arch-Duke with some choice Cypress wine which had lately fallen into his hands, and discuss its comparative merits with those of Hungary and of the Rhine. An intimation of his purpose was of course answered by a courteous invitation to partake of the Archducal meal, and every effort was used to render it fitting the splendour of a sovereign prince. Yet, the refined taste of the Italian saw more cumbrous profusion, than elegance or splendour, in the display of provisions under which the board groaned.

"The Germans, though still possessing the martial and frank character of their ancestors who subdued the Roman empire, had retained withal no slight tinge of their barbarism. The practices and principles of chivalry were not carried to such a nice pitch amongst them as amongst the French and English knights, nor were they observers of the prescribed rules of society, which were among these nations supposed to express the height of civilization. Sitting at the table of the Arch-Duke, Conrade was at once stunned and amused, with the clang of Teutonic sounds assaulting his ears on all sides, notwithstanding the solemnity of a princely banquet. Their dress seemed equally fantastic to him, many of the Austrian nobles retaining their long beards, and almost all of them wearing short jerkins of various colours, cut, and flourished, and fringed, in a manner not common in Western Europe.

"Numbers of dependants, old and young, attended in the pavilion, mingled at times in the conversation, received from their masters the relics of the entertainment, and devoured them as they stood behind the backs of the company. Jesters, dwarfs, and minstrels were there in unusual numbers, and more noisy and intrusive than they were allowed to share freely in the wine, which flowed round in large quantities, their licensed tumult was the more excessive.

"All this while, and in the midst of a clamour and confusion which would better have become a German tavern during a fair than the ten of a sovereign prince, the Arch-duke was waited upon with a minuteness of form and observance which showed how anxious he was to maintain rigidly the state and character to which his elevation had entitled him. He was served on the knee, and only by pages of noble blood, fed upon plate of silver, and drank his Tokay and Rhenish wines from a cup of gold. His ducal mantle was splendidly adorned with ermine, his coronet might have equalled in value a royal crown, and his feet, cased in velvet shoes (the length of which, peaks included, might be two feet:, rested upon a foot-stool of solid silver. But it served partly to intimate the character of the man, that, although desirous to show attention to the Marquis of Montserrat, whom he had courteously placed at his right hand, he gave much more of his attention to his *spruch-sprecher*, that is, his man of conversation, or *sayer* of *sayings*, who stood behind the Duke's right shoulder.

"This personage was well attired, in a cloak and doublet of black velvet, the last of which was decorated with various silver and gold coins, stitched upon it, in memory of the munificent

nces who had conferred them, and bearing a short staff, to which also bunches of silver coins were attached by rings, which he jingled by way of attracting attention, when he was about to say anything which he judged worthy of it. This person's capacity in the household of the Archduke, was somewhat betwixt that of a minstrel and a counsellor; he was by turns a flatterer, a poet, and an orator, and those who desired to be well with the Duke, generally studied to gain the good-will of the *spruch-sprecher*.

" Lest too much of this officer's wisdom should become tiresome, the Duke's other shoulder was occupied by his *hoff-narr*, or court jester, called Jonas Schwanker, who made almost as much noise with his fool's-cap, bells, and bauble, as did the orator, or man of talk, with his jingling batou.

" These two personages threw out grave and comic nonsense alternately. while their master laughing or applauding them himself, yet carefully watching the countenance of his noble guest, to discern what impressions so accomplished a cavalier received from this display of Austrian eloquence and wit. It is hard to say whether the man of wisdom or the man of folly contributed most to the amusement of the party, or stood highest in the estimation of their princely master; but the sallies of both seemed excellently well received. Sometimes they became rivals for the conversation, and clanged their flappers in emulation of each other, with a most alarming contention; but, in general, they seemed on such good terms, and so accustomed to support each other's play that the *spruch-sprecher* often condescended to follow up the jester's witticisms with an explanation, to render them more obvious to the capacity of the audience; so that his wisdom became a sort of commentary on the buffoon's folly. And sometimes, in requital, the *hoff-narr*, with a pithy jest, wound up the conclusion of the orator's tedious harangue.

" Whatever his real sentiments might be, Conrade took especial care that his countenance should express nothing but satisfaction with what he heard, and smiled or applauded as zealously, to all appearance, as the Arch-Duke himself, at the solemn folly of the *spruch-sprecher*, and the gibbering wit of the fool. In fact, he watched carefully until the one or other should introduce some topic, favorable to the purpose which was uppermost in his mind.

" It was not long ere the King of England was brought on the carpet by the jester, who had been accustomed to consider Dickon of the Broom as a subject of mirth, acceptable and inexhaustible. The orator, indeed, was silent, and it was only when applied to by Conrade, that he observed, ' The *genista*, or broom plant, was an emblem of humility; and it would be well when those who wore it would remember the warning.'

" The allusion to the illustrious badge of Plantagenet was thus rendered sufficiently manifest, and Jones Schwanker observed, that they who humbled themselves had been exalted with a vengeance.

" ' Honour unto whom honour is due,' answered the Marquis of Montserrat; ' we have all had some part in these marches and battles, and methinks other princes might share a little in the renown which Richard of England engrosses amongst minstrels and *minne-singers*. Has no one of the Joyeuse science a song in praise of the royal Arch-Duke of Austria, our princely entertainer?'

" Three minstrels emulously stepped forward with voice and harp. Two were silenced with difficulty by the *spruch-sprecher*, who seemed to act as master of the revels, and a hearing was at length procured for the poet preferred, who sung, in high German, stanzas which may be thus translated:

" ' What brave chief shall head the forces,
Where the red-cross legions gather?
Best of horsemen, best of horses,
Highest head and fairest feather.'

Here the orator, jingling his staff, interrupted the bard to intimate to the party, what they might not have inferred from the description, that their royal host was the party indicated, and a full crowned goblet went round to the acclamation —*Hoch lebe der Herzog Leopold.* Another stanza followed.

" ' Ask not Austria why, midst princes,
Still her banner rises highest;
Ask as well the strong-wing'd eagle,
Why to Heaven he soars the highest.'

" ' The eagle,' said the expounder of dark sayings, ' is the cognizance of our noble lord the Arch-Duke—of his royal Grace, I would say—and the eagle flies the highest and nearest to the sun of all the feathered creation.

" ' The lion bath taken a spring above the eagle,' said Conrade, carelessly.

" The Arch-Duke reddened, and fixed his eyes on the speaker, while the *spruch-sprecher* answered, after a minute's consideration, ' The Lord Marquis will pardon me— a lion cannot fly above an eagle, because no lion hath got wings.'

" ' Except the lion of Saint Mark, said the jester.

" ' That is the Venetian's banner,' said the Duke; but assuredly, that amphibious race, half nobles, half merchants, will not dare to place their rank in comparison with ours.

" ' Nay, it was not of the Venetian lion that I spoke,' said the Marquis of Montserrat; ' but of the three lions passant of England---formerly, it is said, they were leopards, but now they are become lions at all points, and must take precedence of beast, fish, or fowl, or woe worth the gain-stander.'

" ' Mean you seriously, my lord?' said the Austrian, now considerably flushed with wine; think you that Richard of England asserts any pre-eminence over the free sovereigns who have been his voluntary allies in this crusade?'

" ' I know not but from circumstances,' answered Conrade; ' yonder hangs his banner alone in the midst of our camp, as if he were King and generalissimo of our whole Christian army.

" ' And do you endure this so patiently, and speak of it so coolly? said the Arch-duke.

" ' Nay, my lord,' answered Conrade, ' it cannot concern the poor Marquis of Montserrat to contend against an injury, patiently submitted to by potent princes as Philip of France and Leopold of Austria. What dishonour you are pleased to submit to, cannot be a disgrace to me.'

" Leopld closed his fist, and struck on the table with violence.

" ' I have told Philip of this,' he said; ' I have often told him that it was our duty to protect the inferior princes against the usurpation of this islander---but he answers me ever with cold respect of their relations together as suzerain and vassal, and that it were impolitic in him to make an open breach at this time and period.'

" ' The world knows that Philip is wise,' said Conrade, ' and will judge his submission to be policy.---Yours, my lord, you can yourself alone account for; but I doubt not you have deep reasons for submitting to English domination.

" ' *I* submit!' said Leopold, indignantly—' *I*, the Arch-Duke of Austria, so important and vital a limb of the Holy Roman Empire—*I* submit myself to this King of half an island—this grandson of a Norman bastard!—No, by Heaven! The camp, and all Christendom, shall see that I know how to right myself, and whether I yield ground one inch to the English ban-dog—Up, my lieges and merry-men, up and follow me! We will—and that without losing one instant—place the eagle of Austria, where she shall float as high as ever floated the cognizance of king or caisar.'

" With that he started from his seat, and, amidst the tumultuous cheering of his guests and followers, made for the door of the pavillion, and seized his own banner, which stood pitched before it.

" ' Nay, my lord,' said Conrade, affecting to interfere, ' it will blemish your wisdom to make an affray in the camp at this hour, and perhaps it is better to submit to the usurpation of England a little longer than to———'

" ' Not an hour—not a moment longer." vociferated the Duke; and, with the banner in his hand, and followed by his shouting guests and attendants, marched hastily to the central mount, from which the banner of England floated, and laid his hand on the standard-spear, as if to pluck it from the ground.

" ' My master, my dear master!" said Jonas Schwanker, throwing his arms about the Duke, take heed---lions have teeth———

" ' And eagles have claws,' said the Duke, not relinquishing his hold on the banner-staff, yet hesitating to pull it from the ground.

" The speaker of sentences, notwithstanding such was his occupation, had nevertheless some intervals of sound sense. He classed his staff loudly, and Leopold, as if by habit, turned his head towards his man of counsel.

" ' The eagle is king among the fowls of the air, said the *spruch-sprecher*, ' as is the lion among the beasts of the field—each has his dominion, separated as wide as England from Germany---do thou, noble eagle, no dishonour to the princely lion, but let your banners remain floating in peace side by side."

This outrage rouses the Lion King. He rushes from his couch, and in the face of the assembled multitudes dashes down and tramples on the Austrian flag, and to preserve his own from farther insult appoints Kenneth to watch it through the night.

We have now a delightful picture of Kenneth and his faithful Dog as sentinels on this post of honour; but, alas, Love is still stronger than Duty, and the Scottish Knight is seduced from his station by the token of Edith's ruby ring. During his brief absence his noble hound is stabbed, and the flag of England carried off. At day-break the incensed Richard condemns him to death, and furiously resists all the supplications of his Queen and Edith on his behalf (the former having been, for a frolic, the author of joke which betrayed the soldier from his trust); at last, however, he grants his life to the prayer of the Hakim, who takes him away as a slave. Their journey towards the tents of Saladin, and the progress of plots in the Christian camps, we have no room to dwell upon. Suffice it to say, that the Templar and Conrade assail the life of Richard in various ways, and ultimately the hatred of the leaders breaks out into open rupture.

The sequel of the former is the return of Kenneth disguised as a dumb Nubian, in which shape he saves Richard from assassination, and by the instinct of his dog, discovers Conrade to have been the secret robber of the English standard. This augments the turmoil in the European Camp, and finally Conrade purges himself by mortal combat with the Scottish Knight, where the lists are spread at the Diamond of the Desert before Saladin and Richard, Saracens and Christians. The descriptions of this encounter are magnificently done. Kenneth overcomes his adversary, but he receives his *coup de grace* from the poinard of his own friend the Grand Templar, who dreads the discovery of their joint treason. A dwarf, however, witnesses this foul transaction, and the assassin is himself put to death by the Soldan. Kenneth turns out to be the Prince of Scotland, and the romance terminates with his union with Edith Plantagenet. The character of this heroine is extremely noble, and well contrasted with the lighter features of Queen Berengaria. Another of the secrets discovered in the sequel is, that Ilderim the Emir, the Hakim or Physician, and Saladin, are iden-

tical. Towards the conclusion of the last volume the Minstrel Blondel is happily brought forward; and this affords the author an opportunity of inserting a Poem, as sung by that favoured Troubadour. It is as follows:

"*The Bloody Vest.*

'Twas near the fair city of Benevent,
When the sun was sitting on a bough and bent,
And knights were preparing in bower and tent,
On the eve of the Baptist's tournament;
When in Lincoln green a stripling gent,
Well seeming a page by a princess sent,
Wander'd the camp, and, still as he went,
Inquired for the Englishman, Thomas a Kent.

Far hath he fared, and farther must fare,
Till he finds his pavilion nor stately nor rare,—
Little save iron and steel was there;
And, as lacking the coin to pay armourer's care,
With his sinewy arms to the shoulders bare,
The good knight with hammer and file did repair
The mail that to-morrow must see him wear,
For the honour of Saint John and his lady fair.

'Thus speaks my lady,' the page said he,
And the knight bent lowly both head and knee,
'She is Benevent's princess so high in degree,
And thou art as lowly as knight may well be—
He that would climb so lofty a tree,
Or spring such a gulph as divides her from thee,
Must dare some high deed, by which all men may
His ambition is back'd by his hie chivalrie.

'Therefore thus speaks my lady,' the fair page he said,
And the knight lowly louted with hand and with head,
'Fling aside the good armour in which thou art clad,
And don thou this weed of her night-gear instead
For a hauberk of steel, a kirtle of thread;
And charge, thus attired, in the tournament dread
And fight as thy wont is where most blood is shed
And bring honour away, or remain with the dead.

Untroubled in his look, and untroubled in his breast,
The knight of the weed hath taken, and reverently hath kiss'd;—
'Now bless'd be the moment, the messenger be blest!
Much honour'd do I hold me in my lady's high behest;
And say unto my lady, in this dear night-weed dress'd,
To the firmest armed champion I will not vail my crest,
But if I live and bear me well 'tis her turn to take the test.'

Here, gentles, ends the foremost fytte of the Lay of the Bloody Vest.

"*Fytte Second.*

The Baptist's fair morrow beheld gallant feats---
There was winning of honour, and losing of seats---
There was hewing with falchions, and splintering of staves,
The victors won glory, the vanquish'd won graves.
G. many a knight there fought bravely and well,
Yet one was accounted his peers to excel,
And 'twas he whose sole armour on body and breast,
Seem'd the weed of a damsel when boune for her rest.
There were some dealt him wounds that were bloody and sore,
But others respected his plight and forbore.
'It is some oath of honour,' they said,' and I trow,
'Twere unknightly to slay him achieving his vow.'
Then the Prince, for his sake, bade the tournament cease,
He flung down his warder, the trumpets sung peace;
And the judges declare, and competitors yield,
That the Knight of the Night-gear was first in the field.

The feast it was nigh, and the mass it was nigher,
When before the fair princess low louted a squire,
And delivered a garment unseemly to view,
With sword-cut and spear thrust, all back'd and pierc'd through;
All rent and all tattered, all clotted with blood,
With foam of the horses, with dust, and with mud:
Not the point of that lady's small finger, I ween,
Could have rested on spot was unsullied and clean.

'This token my master, Sir Thomas a Kent,
Restores to the Princess of fair Benevent;
He that climbs the tall tree has won right to the fruit,
He that leans the wide gulph should prevail in his suit;
Through life's utmost peril the prize I have worn,
And now must the faith of my mistress be shown:
For she who prompts knights on such danger to run,
Must avouch his true service in front of the sun.

'I restore,' says my master, 'the garment I've worn,
And I claim of the princess to don it in turn;
For its stains and its rents she should prize it the more,
Since by shame 'tis unsullied, though crimson'd with gore.'"

Then deep blush'd the Princess---yet kiss'd she and press'd
The blood-spotted robe to her lips and her breast.
'Go tell my true knight, church and chamber shall show,
If I value the blood on this garment or no.'

And when it was time for the nobles to pass,
In solem procession to minster and mass,
The first walk'd the Princess in purple and pall,
But the blood besmear'd night-robe she wore over all;
And eke, in the hall, where they all sat at dine,
When she knelt to her father and proffer'd the wine,
Over all her rich robes and state jewels, she wore
That wimple unseemly bedabbled with gore,
Then lords whisper'd ladies, as well you may think,
And ladies replied, with nod, titter, and wink;
And the Prince, who in anger and shame had look'd down,
Turn'd length to his daughter, and spoke with a frown:
'Now since thou hast published thy folly and guilt,
E'en alone with thy hand for the blood thou hast spilt;
Yet sore for your boldness you both will repent,
When you wander as exiles from fair Benevent.'

Then out spoke stout Thomas, in hall where he stood,
Exhausted and feeble, but dauntless of mood:
'The blood that I lost for this daughter of thine,
I pour'd forth as freely as flask gives its wine:
And if for my sake she brooks penance and blame,
Do not doubt I will save her from suffering and shame,
And light will she wreck of thy princedom and rent,
When I hail her, in England, the Countess of Kent."

There are also two other poetical compositions which we are induced to quote: the first is, an address to the Infernal Spirit, and the second, the heading of a chapter, on Kenneth's defection:

"*Ahriman.*

Dark Ahriman, whom Irak still
Holds origin of woe and ill!
When, bending at thy shrine,
We view the world with troubled eye,
Where see we 'neath the extended sky.
An empire matching thine!

If the Benigner Power can yield
A fountain in the desert field,
Where weary pilgrims drink;
Thine are the waves that lash the rock,
Thine the tornado's deadly shock,
Where countless navies sink!

Or if He bid the soil dispense
Balsams to cheer the sinking sense,
How few can they deliver
From lingering pains, or pang intense,
Red Fever, spotted Pestilence,
The arrows of thy quiver!

Chief in Man's bosom sits thy sway
And frequent, while in words we pray
Before another throne,
Whate'er of specious form be there,
The secret meaning of the prayer
Is, Ahriman, thine own.

Say, hast thou feeling, sense, and form,
Thunder thy voice, thy garments storm,
As Eastern Magi say;
With sentient soul of hate and wrath,
And wings to sweep thy deadly path,
And fangs to tear thy prey?

Or art thy mix'd in Nature's source,
An ever operating force,
Converting good to ill;
An evil principle innate,
Contending with our better fate,
And oh! victorious still?

Howe'er it be, dispute in vain,
On all without thou hold'st thy reign,
Nor less on all within;
Each mortal passion's fierce career,
Love, hate, ambition, joy, and fear,
Thou goadest into sin.

Whene'er a sunny gleam appears,
To brighten up our vale of tears,
Thou art not distant fair;
'Mid such brief solace of our lives,
Thou whett'st our very banquet-knives
To tools of death and war.

Thus, from the moment of our birth,
Long as we linger on the earth,
Thou rulest the fate of men;
Thine are the pangs of life's last hour,
And—who dare answer?—is thy power,
Dark Sprit! ended THEN?

"*Edith's Song.*

'The tears I shed must ever fall!
I weep not for an absent swain,
For time may happier hours recall,
And parted lovers meet again.

'I weep not for the silent dead,
Their pains are past, their sorrows o'er,
And those they loved their steps must tread,
When death shall join to part no more.'

But worse than absence, worse than death,
She wept her lover's sullied fame,
And fired with all the pride of birth,
She wept a soldier's injured name."

With these quotations we conclude our notice of a tale which will long perpetuate a number of historical portraits, as ably delineated as any by this great Master's hand. The impetuous and chivalric Richard, the gallant and enlightened Soldan, the noble and devoted Scottish Prince, the bluff and brave English lord de Vaux, the proud and high-minded Plantagenet Edith, the lively and womanish queen Berengaria, the subtle and sagacious Philip of France, the heavy Leopold of Austria, the atrocious head of the Templars, and the less guilty Conrade of M[illegible]serrat, are all individualized with living skill. [illegible] are the inferior personages more indistinct; and even the faithful animal, the hound Roswal, seems doomed to immortal fame. The whole is a splendid performance, and revives that age which Burke declared to be for ever gone.

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WEDNESDAY, 11TH JANUARY 1826.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, JUNE 6.

HINDOO WIDOWS.

Mr. HUME had a petition to present which was of some importance. It related to the practise of the burning of Hindoo widows in India—a practice which he deprecated as a violation of the principles of reason and humanity, and which he was of opinion was not consonant with the proper interpretation of the Hindoo laws; and this opinion he derived from the fact, that not one in a hundred Hindoo widows adopted it, and that it was much less practised in those parts of India where the Hindoo religion was most scrupulously preserved by the natives, than in those presidencies where there was a greater laxity of prejudice. The hon. member then read a few extracts from the papers which had been laid on the table of the house upon the motion of his hon. friend (Mr. Fowell Buxton), which he insisted illustrated his position, from the state of the case in the Presidencies of Calcutta and Bengal, by showing the comparative state of the public feeling in India respecting a practice which was so revolting and repugnant, that he thought it the duty of the Government to put it down, and might be abolished without the least danger, or incurring the least risk in the Indian empire. He hoped his hon. friend would not allow the session to elapse without bringing the subject once more before Parliament. The petition was from the parish of Crail, in Scotland.

Mr. F. BUXTON stated at some length the reasons which had prevented him from bringing this question in a more definite shape before the house. He had been restrained chiefly by the [illegible] affairs of India, the Burmese war, [illegible] topics both of a civil and military [illegible] had been agitated on that con- [illegible] years. As the pe- [illegible] which these topics [illegible] way, he pro- [illegible] ion to [illegible] amoun[illegible] the offici[illegible] with the affairs [illegible] the real numbers wou[illegible] than 3,000, and this, the [illegible] in the province of Bengal alo[illegible] ed that conduct of Government [illegible] onally promoted this wickedness. To [illegible] ast, the natives were not made acquaint- [illegible] th the feelings of the British legislature [illegible] y declared disapprobation of the practice. [illegible] police of the Indian Government were re- [illegible] d to attend the burnings, but they were [illegible] ted not to interfere to prevent them. This [illegible] construed into a silent acquiescence of [illegible] abominations. Now, what rendered [illegible] facts the more melancholy was, that the [illegible] tice itself was not absolutely required by [illegible] Hindoo religion. Many of their Pundits [illegible] written expressly against it. Menu, their [illegible] est law authority, merely said, that the [illegible] w must be prepared to practise austerities [illegible] live chaste, retired, and ste[illegible] [illegible] end the [illegible]

gratified with the change. Among others, he mentioned with particular respect the conduct and opinions of Mr. Lushington, brother to his hon. and learned friend near him, who had, as far as his personal power and influence would reach, enforced the absolute suppression of the practice. He mentioned several instances in which the sacrifices had been prevented by the determined interference of the local authorities, which had given great satisfaction to the native population.

Mr. TRANT said that, notwithstanding the reservation of the hon. member for Weymouth, the question had been completely opened, and his design of moving the house for a committee in the next session had been so directly avowed, that he (Mr. Trant) having had considerable experience in this matter, from a long residence in India, could not refrain from giving some expression to his sentiments on this occasion. He observed that, as the south was more remarkable than the north of Hindoostan, so Bengal, perhaps, exhibited a greater number of this sacrifices than any other province of India. It was, in fact, the chief seat of Hindoo superstition. Why it was so he did not pretend to determine. But upon one point his mind was made up—that it would be highly dangerous and improper for the British Government to interfere with a violent hand in any thing which concerned the religious rites of the Hindoos. He had himself known a native of that country, the most enlightened man of all the Asiatics whom he had met with. This person saw enough of the superiority of European education to make him resolve to have his children brought up in these schools. In a conversation which he had with this person upon the atrocity of this burnings, that man, clever as he was, and so well inclined to Europeans and their manners, justified the practice and said, "That is a point of our religion, and your Government must not interfere with it." Upon which he made up his mind immediately that the British Government could not properly put down the practice by the strong arm of authority. If they were to do so, it was plain that this individual [illegible] have quitted all his inclinations towards [illegible] religion, and education of the [illegible] the rites of his own religi- [illegible]

[illegible] afraid that the steps which [illegible] put down the practice had [illegible] rease. Doubtless it was the [illegible] nment to do all in its power, [illegible] be done with safety, to do away [illegible] lessen the instances. But he [illegible] ed that the British Parliament [illegible] othing in it with any propriety. [illegible] measure could be adopted which [illegible] ply the most alarming danger. It was not a subject for British legislation. They could not make laws for so vast a continent as they might for a limited territory, inhabited by people of one religion & one common sentiment. They were to consider the varieties of population & feelings, and other circumstances which must belong to a country measuring 2,000 miles from north to south, and the same from east to west. The task of suppressing the practice must be left to the discretion and firmness of the local authorities, and the directions which they

in mildness, wisdom, and firmness, as could be excepted from the known and general defects of our common nature. But that no bleman had shown his power by the peremptory suppression of infanticide, which was as stoutly defended on the score of superstition as this horrid practice of burning widows. The case had materially altered since then. The native would have received with gladness so salutary a proof of the firmness of the British Government. Since then their religious jealousies had been awakened. A formidable church establishment had been founded amongst them. Shoals of missionaries had been allowed to go in among them, and their feelings had taken a posture of hostility which before they would not have experinced. Still he was of opinion that the British Government would do well to compel the Directors, and through them the local authorities, to interfere. It was absurd to suppose that the love of life was less in the bosom of a Hindoo woman than in any other person. The sacrifices were not voluntary. In every case they were the effect of persuasions from the Brahmins and the relatives of the women. The miserable victims would be happy to take refuge from these cruel suggestions under a law of the British Legislature making it murder for any one to aid or abet these sacrifices. Until something of this kind were done, it would be in vain to expect from the local authorities any efficient means for suppressing the abominable rites.

SIR HYDE EAST was convinced not only of the impolicy and harshness of this legislature interfering, but also that the sacrifices themselves were considerably increased by the repeated discussions which were agitated in Parliament upon the subject. (Cries of "No, no.") He attributed many of them to the growing jealousy which the natives entertained of the interference of Government and of the shoals of missionaries who had mingled with them. If these men merely preached the gospel, he would have no objection to their residence there: they might persuade the unfortunate widows, in the language of the apostle of our church, that it was better to marry than burn, and than they would be induced to adopt a course of conduct more agreeable to themselves.

Mr. W. SMITH said, that so far from being convinced by those gentlemen who affected experience in India affairs, that Parliament ought not to interfere, he felt convinced that nothing effectual would be done in quashing this abominable and bloody [illegible] auth[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] petition, said [illegible] extirpation of t[illegible] disposition of the [illegible] instructions to th[illegible] judged of from this [illegible] to the end of 1820, t[illegible] not one line—not eve[illegible] word of disapprobation expressed by the Directors to those authorities. The first movement of the kind took place in consequence of the motion his hon friend the member for Weymouth. He was convinced that the business must be effected by a committee of that house. No half measures would do here. All that the Government and the Court of Directors had hithreto done, had [illegible] ffect of legalizing the [illegible] natives. They oug[illegible] ommittee as to the [illegible] means of suppressin[illegible] for the peremp[illegible] rea[illegible]

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Mr. F. Buxton was obliged to the hon. member who spoke last for doing away in his second speech with the charge which he had made against him in his first. He had first charged him with increasing the number of Suttees by raining discussions in the house: in the second speech, so far from their having increased at all, their numbers were said to have declined considerably.

Mr. Trant said a few words.

Mr. Money said, that it was in the power of the Government to suppress the practice without offending the native population. He referred the house to several instances in the reports, wherein local magistrates, faithfully intend upon the discharge of their duty, had, by mere persuasion, prevented the burnings. Whatever might be said, the Hindoo was attached by the love of existence like other creatures. In one province it had been prohibited, and the natives rested satisfied; nor were they known in a single instance to have sought an opportunity of eluding that regulation, though they had only to cross a river and enter the Mahratta territory, where they would be entirely free from it, and at full liberty to effect the cruel sacrifices.

The petition was then ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hume gave notice, that he would to-morrow move for certain papers connected with the subject of state prisoners; and that on Wednesday he would move for the production of returns relative to the promotion of officers in the Chelsea Hospital establishment.

On the motion of Sir John Newport, the house resolved itself into a committee on the Irish church rates bill.

After a slight discussion, in which Sir R. H. Inglis, Mr. Goulburn, Dr. Lushington, and Mr. Spring Rice participated,

The house resumed, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Sir George Cockburn moved the order of the day for receiving the report on the pirates head-money bill.

The report was brought up, and the amendments were read a second time and agreed to.

Peerages.

House of Lords, Monday, June 8.

Upon the meeting of the house, it was resolved into a committee of privileges.

An examination of a witness regarding the title of a person to the earldom of Warwick took place, and the case was then adjourned.

The Roscommon Peerage.

Some further testimony in regard to the person claiming the title to this peerage was then adduced, and the witnesses were very closely cross-examined by Lord Redesdale, regarding the practice of the Perogative Court, and as to the time when the practice ceased of that Court giving up the original copies of wills to the executors after such wills had been proved in the Court.

Counsel were then ordered to withdraw, and

The Lord Chancellor rose, and submitted to the house a resolution to the following effect:—That, independent of the present claimant to the peerage in question, he, the Lord Chancellor, had been applied to by another party, who alleged that he had also a good claim to it, but that by reason of his poverty he was unable to prosecute such claim, and that therefore Mr. Attorney-General, as the public officer of the Crown, should be instructed to inquire and look into the evidence of this counter-claimant.

The motion was put and carried, and Mr. Attorney-General, who stood at the bar, bowed assent.

The Lord Chancellor again rose, and said, that he had certainly had the honour of occupying the office which he then filled for a number of years, and some persons thought that such occupation had been attended by many had effects. Whether his occupation of it had been ed, he would not pretend to offer an ut he would say, that he thought he e good thing, and that was in en- to give th st had the ensio of the resp tensio he Lor ept in ca He had of appli most s the he had always thought it his duty to refer the claimants to a committee of that house, a tribunal which was sure to give much greater satisfaction than his Lordship could by possibility give,

Lord Redesdale fully concurred in what had fallen from the noble and learned lord; for the right and title of persons who were to occupy seats in that house ought not be disposed of in that hasty and intemperate manner in which, he was sorry to say, questions of title to property on the trial of actions of ejectment at *nisi prius* too often were disposed of. Every man who claimed, or who had any pretensions to, a peerage, ought to have a full and fair opportunity of prosecuting that claim. His lordship then alluded to the benefits that had been derived by the measures which the Lord Chancellor had adopted, particularly (as we understood him to say) on the Chandos Peerage; because at *nisi prius* nothing was more usual than to produce a handsome book to prove a pedigree, and from his own experience at the bar he recollected a book covered with blue velvet being produced for that purpose, and immediately that the first inspection on the part of the plaintiff had been gone through, his counsel turned round, and said to the witness who produced the book, "Take it directly out of Court, for fear the opposite counsel should get hold of it and see what matterials it is made of." (Loud laughing.)

The Lord Chancellor rose and said, that it was not for him "to disclose the secrets of the prison house," but so far as his experience went in common law proceedings, and having had the honour of filling the office of his Majesty's Attorney-General, he could bear testimony in a certain degree to the truth of what his noble friend had asserted. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl Lauderdale then rose and said, that upon a question like the present he would make an observation or two upon the subject of the right of voting for the representatives of the Irish peerage. He believed that hitherto the house had never come to any conclusion as to the right of those persons who were to vote, although it had regard as to the qualifications of those who were to be elected; and he wished to know from the noble and learned lord who usually occupied the woolsack, but who, according to the rules of the house, was not then in that situation, what was his opinion on that subject?

The Lord Chancellor replied, that although hitherto the practice in the case of the Irish and Scotch peers had not been to inquire, at the time, into the right of the person who claimed as a peer the right of voting for a representative peer, still that if the question of the legality of the election of an Irish or Scotch representative peer so elected, ever came before that house, he (the Lord Chancellor) had no hesitation in saying, that it was his opinion that the election of a representative peer by such electors would be null and void.

Lord Lauderdale replied; but we did not collect the substance of what he said; but we thought that he alluded to the Scotch representative peers being in a worse situation than the Irish ones.

The Lord Chancellor thought that the Scotch peers were in a better situation than the Irish ones in regard to what the noble earl had alluded to.

Here the question dropped, and the committee resumed the investigation of

The Gardner Peerage.

The first witness called in was the female who was examined on the preceding day of this investigation.

Susannah Baker cross-examined by M. Tindal.—I live now at Blackwall; I am in service there; I am not married; I have heretofore principally lived with my friends; I do not recollect any particular thing why I can fix upon the month of January, 1822, any more than I might have fixed upon the month of Febrary. Up to the very period of Mrs. Gardner's departure, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner lived and slept together as man and wife. Captain Gardner returned in the month of July following. Mrs. Gardner was at that time very ill. Dr. Clarke was a man-mid- Gard- ccasion t each taking , and house at Roe- in, put her on the sofa, and expressed a great anxiety not only for the safety of his lady, but for the child that was likely to be born; I do not recollect the name of the medical attendant, but after refreshing my memory, I recollect that it was a Mr. Pilvers; I never said in my examination in chief that Mr. Pilvers was a total stranger to the family, for he was Captain Gardner's regular medical attendant; I do not recollect that Captain Gardner, whilst his lady was ill, came and sat by her side; I don't remember taking in the bills to Captain Gardner, after the birth of the child; I lived at Bayswater for some time; the child did not go by the name of Gardner; it was christened Henry Fenton; Mr. Pilvers and Mr. Clarke continued to attend on Mrs. Gardner after she was delivered.

By the Solicitor-General.—I came from Staffordshire to London, and went to Portsmouth; I have been several times examined before, and in the divorce action; I stated the dates then the same as now; I was examined at Doctors'-Commons, and before the Attorney-General; I recollect Captain Gardner expresing a great deal of anxiety, after she was overturned in the coach; after her husband's return, I recollect her complaining, not of the dropsy, but of spasms; she said that she wished to be delivered at a certain time.

Mr. Tindal objected to any questions touching the illegitimacy of the child.

The Solicitor-General submitted that he had a right to put the question.

Examination continued.—She did not say, in my hearing, that she had the dropsy. She said that she was with child, but afterwards said it was the dropsy or the spasms. Captain Gardner returned in July. My mistress told me that she would say in the family that she had spasms. I dressed her, and have no doubt, from what I saw, that she was pregnant. I recollect my mistress saying, that if she were to go over the stones it would forward her delivery. This was before Captain Gardner's return. She said Dr. Clarke advised her to take airings in a carriage over the stones to advance her pregnancy. She afterwards told me that she would say it was the dropsy, because she was afraid she would not be delivered in time, before Captain Cardner came.

By the Attorney-General.—It might be about the beginning of January that I went on board the ship, but I will not swear what day. We were on board about three weeks, and left about the end of January.

By the Lord Chancellor.—It was after the reconciliation at Lord Hobart's that I saw her in the bed, together with a gentleman. saw

Lydia Bayley.—I lived in Aldersgate-street-buildings in September, 1802, I remember in December, 1802, going to Swallow-street for a child; I was then a wet nurse; the child was lying on a pillow; it was a few hours old: I took it home to nurse; it was not strong, and appeared not to have gone the full time. I remember Susannah Baker coming next day; in six weeks after I saw the mother, Mrs. Gardner, the child was christened by Mr. Parker, curate, of Aldersgate street church, in his house; he was christened Henry Fenton, and was to have his other name afterwards. Mrs. Gardner often came with two or three gentlemen.—Mr. Ad was one, he came in disguise. The child re with me eight months; Mrs. Gardner ca him; I received a letter two days previo delivered the child and clothes to the in a hackney-couch; I saw the child six afterwards at Bayswater—Mr. Adderly wa with Mrs. Gardner. I saw the child afte at Lord Strathmore's in Conduit-street. half the day there. I saw the child chri afterwards by Mr. Parker. Mrs. Gardn present, and Dr. Clarke and a gentlema came twice to see it at Aldersgate-stree child was christened "Henry Fenton Gard he was then four years old.

By the Attorney-General.—The gen in disguise was not the same as came to A gate-street; he was disguised in a gre and handkerchief; it was a cold snowy (Laughter.) That was all the disguise he ha

Mr. Tindal.—Mr. Fenton was the name gentleman who stood godfather.

Rachel Fullen.—I am upwards of 70 ye age. I lived as housekeper to Captain ner in 1802. I recollect something happenin Captain Gardner went out en with Mr. ly. I am sure he was not home at th of the delivery. I saw my stress next mo she said "Rachel, I have been very ill wi ms, and have been obliged to send s." I said nothing. I was in her linen, and making after th me I did